

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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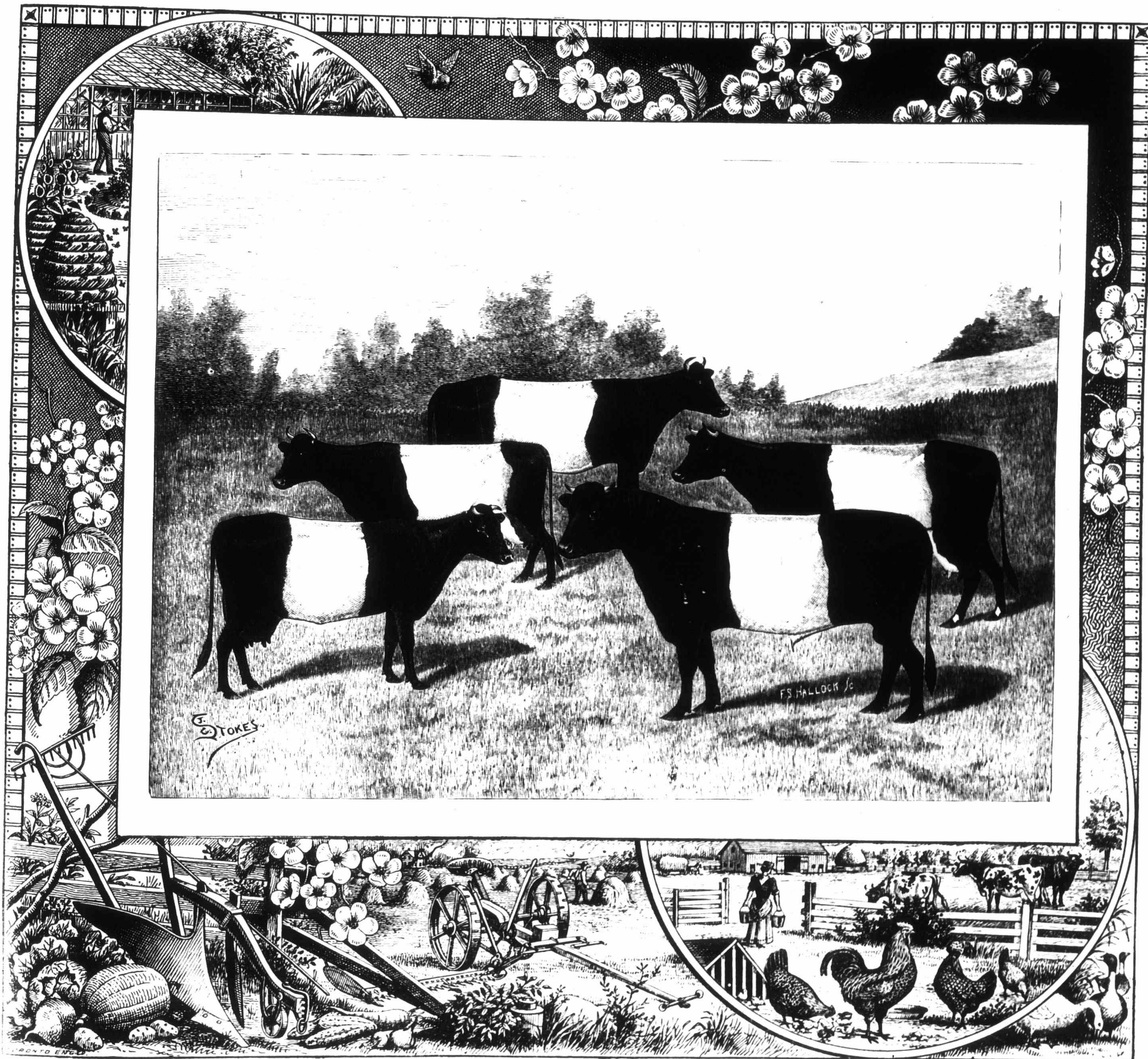
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No. 365.



A GROUP OF DUTCH-BELTED CATTLE,

THE PROPERTY OF MR. H. B. RICHARDS, EASTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

## EDITORIAL.

The members of the Agricultural Conference, in their meeting in New Zealand a short time ago, expressed themselves as being favorable to the use of Shropshire sheep and Devon cattle for the frozen meat trade. In the South Island it is said that Merino ewes must continue to be the basis of the flock. These, crossed with the Leicester and their progeny with the Shropshire, will give a superior class of shipping sheep.

The vigorous efforts of the English Board of Agriculture to stamp out swine fever have not, so far, been attended with any apparent success. The number of outbreaks in some districts in which the disease was, when the present system was first adopted, very prevalent has been reduced, but, on the other hand, many cases are now occurring in localities which were supposed to be free from the disease, and on the whole the result of the action of the authorities cannot be regarded as encouraging.

New York State has passed a law to the effect that no barb wire shall be used in the construction of any division fence, constructed or built after September 1st, 1891, unless the person, association or corporation desiring to use such material shall first obtain the written consent of the owner of the property adjoining that it may be used. The law also provides that should injury to a neighbor's stock be caused by such a fence, the owner of the fence shall be liable to the owner of the injured stock for treble damages for all injuries occasioned.

The British Board of Agriculture has passed final judgment, in reference to Canadian cattle, to the effect that the embargo must stand, as indicated in the *ADVOCATE* of August 1st. As has been frequently pointed out, only the best of finished beeves need now go forward. Feeders and others must plan accordingly. At various times in the past year or so attention has been drawn in our columns to the possibilities for Canada of the dressed meat trade with England, and the recent decision will, doubtless, stimulate action in that direction.

Harvest should not be considered finished until the fence corners, stone piles, and all out-of-the-way places are cleared of weeds. This time of year is especially suitable for exterminating that abominable weed, the burdock, as the seeds will not be ripe enough to shake out when cut and carried to a brush heap to be burned. Three years of care in destroying all the mature plants before the seed has fallen, will pretty thoroughly clean the farm of burdocks. Docks are on the increase in this Province, but if subjected to the treatment given for burdocks, they too will disappear.

Since the publication of the last number of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*, reports have come from many quarters, fully confirming our forecast of the apple crop and market prospects. The *Montreal Star* now says: "There is every likelihood of a boom in the Canadian apple export trade this year. Crops in the Old Country are not first-class, and in consequence a number of buyers have already arrived out and are now going through the apple districts, making extensive purchases. Shipments will commence in about three weeks. Considerable steamship space has already been engaged."

The lists, extending over many columns of the daily newspapers, of successful candidates at the recent Ontario examinations for teachers, indicate what a continuous rush there is for professional life. It is hard to say to what extent the "professions," as they are called, would degenerate were it not for the constant infusions of country blood. That the "professions" are becoming greatly overcrowded is no secret. Teachers, book-keepers and clerks of all kinds are finding it more and more difficult to obtain employment even at "living" wages. A local paper in one of our Western Ontario towns mentions the fact that a university graduate applied to that paper the other day for the position of junior reporter. When a man whose training represents the cost of a good, small-sized farm, is begging for a situation carrying with it a salary of \$7 or \$8 per week, and our land is not supporting one-half or one-quarter the persons of which it is capable, it is very clear that we have got into a condition detrimental to the highest interests of the State.

## Our Illustration.

We are from time to time giving our readers portraits, with a short history, of valuable breeds of cattle not generally known on this continent. Our frontispiece is a continuation of this series, and represents a group of Dutch-Belted cattle, the property of H. B. Richards, "Avona Farm," Easton, Pennsylvania. The animals in this group are Mikado, No. 22; Huldah, No. 141; Fanny Fern, No. 129; Grateful, No. 123, and Keator, No. 132.

The Dutch-Belted cattle are natives of Holland, and are quite distinct from the Holstein-Friesians of that country. Their breeding dates back to before the 17th century, when the cattle interests in Holland were in the most thrifty condition. This type and color were established by scientific breeding—decidedly among the highest attainments ever reached in that direction. These cattle are solely controlled by the nobility of Holland, and they are to the present time keeping them pure, but are not inclined to sell or part with them. Their form is usually very fine and they are wonderfully productive as milkers.

In color they are black, with a continuous white belt around their body, the white being pure white and the black, jet, making a beautiful and striking contrast. They are at once unique, novel and attractive. This belt is always reproduced, and is so perfectly fixed that it will crop out in their grades for many generations. The prepotency of this feature is the most striking when we consider that we can, by crossing with other blood, produce brown-belted, red-belted, gray-belted, or any foundation color, and still retaining the belt. It proves them to be one of the most prepotent breeds in existence.

Their form is a strongly characterized type of the bodily conformation known as the milk shape. Thin necks, small horns, wide breast and hips, switch long and thin, udder square and well placed, eyes prominent and calm, skin thin, soft and mellow, with silky hair. In size, the mature cows range from eight to twelve hundred, bulls reaching sixteen to twenty hundred.

For beef purposes, cows are said to fatten readily when past the milking age; and a very strong constitution is claimed for them.

They are particularly noted for docility and intelligence, displaying a wonderful knowingness of their surroundings, yielding very readily to kind treatment, but are ungrateful to harsh or rough usage. The bulls, of whatever age, rarely become ill-tempered.

The Dutch-Belted cows are large and superior milkers. Mr. Richards' herd is kept strictly in a business way; the milk of the whole herd is wholesaled to a retail dealer, who has built up an extensive trade in the City of Easton, upon the merits of the milk. No continued milk records are kept, but for the past two seasons the average animal individual record has been slightly over 10,000 pounds. This includes cows and two and three-year-old heifers.

It is proper to assume here that the Dutch-Belted cow fills the requirements of the ideal dairy cow—the cow that will give a maximum amount of yield for amount consumed, the cow whose symmetry, constitution, powers of digestion and secretion, backed by high development of reproduction, fits her for pre-eminence in the dairy.

Mr. Richards is Secretary of the Dutch-Belted Cattle Association of America.

As an indication of the increasing attention paid to poultry in England, Mr. Edward Brown, who has been an agricultural writer under the *nom de plume* of "Stephen Beale," has been appointed Professor of Poultry-Keeping at the University Extension College, Reading.

The *Empire*, of Toronto, in discussing the special features of the new United States tariff, concludes that "the tendency will, undoubtedly, be toward stimulating commerce and a larger sale of Canadian products to the States, etc.," inasmuch as the duties have been lowered on many articles exported from the Dominion. This is the natural consequence of removing restrictions from trade, and a much cheaper way of helping the farmer than taxing him in support of a lot of such alarming proceedings as the vote of an annual subsidy, or bonus, of \$750,000 for a long term of years to the owners of fast Atlantic steamships. As the *Empire* remarks, Canada is entitled to decent treatment from the States, seeing that during the past five years Canada has bought some \$267,000,000 worth of goods "across the lines," and Canada has exported there considerably less, viz., \$208,000,000.

## Judges and Judging.

Much of the success of an agricultural show depends upon the procuring of thoroughly competent men to act as judges. There are many men who consider themselves such in the different classes of stock which they favor; but in reality the number of really competent judges is quite meagre. There are plenty of men, if given a class of animals to judge in their own barn-yards, with lots of time to devote to inspection, and with few onlookers, who could place the awards so nearly right that there would be very little room for complaint on the part of exhibitors; but when brought before a long class of worthy animals, surrounded by hundreds of intelligent onlookers and keen partisans, would become so bewildered and nervous that such a thing as giving correct awards is more a matter of chance than cool, honest decision. It is comparatively easy to award positions to animals of outstanding merit, but when animals are of nearly equal merit, and yet each possessing different excellencies, it requires greater thought and judgment to arrive at a just decision. When we come down to the final analysis of this question, we find that, as between pretty evenly matched animals, the judging faculty embraces a judicial nicety of discrimination as to which (all points considered) possesses the excellency that must turn the scale in its favor, or the weak point that will cost it the victory. We repeat that experienced men of sufficiently broad minds, level heads and technical knowledge to be quite trustworthy under such a crucial test, are not plentiful.

We realize, to some extent, what it means to be called upon to assume the duties of deciding as to the relative qualities of the individuals in one of the large shows. This is why we draw attention to this subject, and bespeak a little more kindly and patient treatment, on the part of exhibitors and their friends, for the gentlemen who consent to act on such occasions. While all agree that exhibitors are very anxious men before decision is given, we venture to assert that the judges are equally, if not more anxious than any of them, and if occasionally they do seem to err a little in their awards, it is well to think as charitably as possible, and attribute the decision to their taste rather than a willful perversion and abuse of power. It is well to bear in mind that the standard of excellence for any class of animals is not yet fixed, nor, perhaps, will it ever be permanently, because we find different countries and different localities of the same countries differing widely in their types of the same breed. Bearing in mind the great care our Live Stock Associations exercise in recommending the most competent men from which judges are to be chosen, and, again, the selections from these by Fair Associations, it is but rarely that an incompetent gentleman is called to act, and more rarely still do such give a palpably dishonest decision from sinister motives. Honest, candid criticism is quite in order, and even desirable, but it is not uncommon to hear very bitter remarks and uncharitable charges made against judges at the close of a contest.

In addition to the havoc wrought by the swine plague in England of late, we notice that in one week, in the latter part of July, 283 fresh outbreaks were reported in Ireland, cases occurring in 30 counties. Some 123 died and 694 were slaughtered by the authorities. In the Western States it is reported that, owing to the wheat and corn failures, hogs are likely to starve by the thousand. Many have been rushed on to the market, but a host of them are not fit to sell. All this augurs well for the swine industry in Canada. Breeders and feeders are alike pleased with the past season's operations. The outlook is still good.

At the annual meeting of the Central Council of the British National Agricultural Union, a resolution was passed in favor of the formation of an agricultural party in the House of Commons, the members to be drawn from both political parties, but pledged to vote independently on agricultural questions. It was stated that 156 candidates for the next Parliament had accepted the programme of the Union, while 56 others partially supported it. The idea of an agricultural party in England is not a new one. The Farmers' Alliance tried to form one, and had a large number of supporters in the House of Commons; but when the strain of party allegiance came to be tested, the number of men strong enough to assert their independence was found to be small. It was stated at the meeting that the Union had 325 branches in full working order.

**A Word of Caution.**

We observe that large numbers of horses have been exported from Canada and sold by auction in the Glasgow marts at prices said to yield those engaged in the trade a profit after paying freight, commission, insurance and other charges. Most of them are grade horses of medium weight, by Clydesdale stallions, out of Canadian half-bred mares. An English writer notes as worthy of commendation, that they have been broken to work in a very superior manner, and he advises the home breeders to look also to the breaking and finishing of work horses.

For draught horses of good quality and weight there always will be a demand, and one of the leading Canadian buyers of fancy drivers and saddlers remarked to the writer recently that superior animals of these types appeared now to be harder to get than ever. The horse that has drugged the market is the common street-car plug, which electricity has crowded off the track. The widespread use of the bicycle, no doubt, obviates to some extent the use of the light road horse. Horse breeding, as some would say, has been "in the dumps" of late in America, but, notwithstanding that, here and there men are rearing the right sorts, and making it pay. Undoubtedly, there has been a great falling off lately in the number of mares bred, and one of these days people will wake up to realize that some first-class horses would be an exceedingly valuable farm asset. Then, as usual, there will be a general stampede in the opposite direction; but horses are not like hogs—a stock cannot be produced in six months or a year. In horse breeding, as in many other departments of agriculture, steadiness of purpose is a most desirable characteristic, and will eventually secure its reward. As was pointed out in the *ADVOCATE* for August 1st, when wheat is cheap the wheat grower should exercise all the greater care in cultivation, manuring and the selection of seed, in order to obtain the largest possible yield of good grain, even if for feeding purposes only. The same principle applies with equal force in the domain of horse breeding. In the choice of mares, stallions, feeding, fitting, etc., the greatest possible care should be taken so that the best of whatever desired type may be produced. That such will be in demand, at remunerative prices, we believe there is no reasonable doubt.

**Lord and Lady Aberdeen Visit the Maritime Dairy Farmers.**

Under the management of Prof. J. W. Robertson, Dairy Commissioner of the Dominion of Canada, three monster dairy picnics were arranged for in the Maritime Provinces. The first occurred at the capital of Prince Edward Island, on August 10th; the second at Fredericton, New Brunswick, August 16th, and at Truro, Nova Scotia; the last one was held on August 21st. Perhaps the most attractive features of the meetings were the presence and assistance of Lord Aberdeen and his highly esteemed wife, Lady Aberdeen. At the first of the picnics the great exhibition hall, on the Fair ground, was filled with the immense audience of 4,000 people. Prof. Robertson ably presided, and briefly addressed the meeting, after which followed a most interesting feature of the occasion. It was the presentation, by Lady Aberdeen, of gold and silver medals as follows:

Dairy Commissioner's medals to the patrons of the Dairy Stations who supplied the largest quantity of milk per cow in 1893.

Gold medal for the Province—Mr. John Moar, New Perth factory.

Silver medals—Mr. J. M. Wright, Dunk River factory; Rev. E. Walker, Gowen Brae factory; Mr. Owen Sullivan, Vernon River Bridge factory; Mr. James MacDonald, Red House factory; Mr. Donald Murchison, Cornwall factory; Mr. Neil MacDonald, Murray Harbor North factory; Mr. Louis C. Haslam, Kensington factory; Mr. Crawford Hyden, St. Peter's Bay factory.

Suitable congratulatory expressions were extended to the Governor-General, who in turn moved a resolution, setting forth the important services performed by Prof. Robertson, on behalf of agriculture, especially dairying, in that quarter of the Dominion.

Prince Edward Island has proved itself to be one of the finest portions of the North American continent for the production of the choicest butter and cheese. Until 1890, dairying received but little attention in that Province, when Prof. Robertson gave special attention to bringing before the people the capabilities of the Island in that direction. In 1892, one factory was built, operated successfully by the Agricultural Department, and was largely visited by farmers from all parts of the Province. In 1893, 9 factories were built and equipped by the farmers themselves, and now 16 cheese factories and 2 creameries are in operation, and the value of total product is estimated at \$80,000.

**STOCK.**

**The Highland Society's Show.**

The most important show of Scotland is that of the Highland Society. It was held this year at Aberdeen. The entries, on the whole, were satisfactory, although not up to last year's number at Edinburgh, but, as one would expect in that great stock centre, quality of exhibits was the outstanding feature. The cattle entries numbered 314; for horses, 324; sheep, 314; swine, 52; poultry, 365; dairy produce, 56.

A visit of the Duke of York, President of the Society, lent an additional attraction to the show. The presentation to His Highness of Mr. Amos Cruickshank and Mr. Duthie was an event of special interest to breeders.

**HORSES.**

*Clydesdales.*—There was a splendid turnout of the premier draft breed. The stallion exhibit was very good. Montgomery Bros.' Baron's Pride was the successful horse in his class. He was bred at Springhill, got by Sir Everard; he has the rarest quality of bone, and is every inch a show ring animal. The second prize was captured by Prince of Garthland, the Prince of Wales' sire, owned by Matthew Marshall, Stranreer. The 3rd prize horse was a splendid 4-year-old—Prince Albert of Rosehaugh—owned by Mr. Douglas Fletcher. Several valuable horses had to leave the ring unrewarded, except by praise of spectators.

The 3-year-old class was well contested. Last year's two-year-old Highland winner, Holyrood, owned by the Marquis of Londonderry, was the first prize winner, in strong company. He is got by Gallant Prince, out of a Darnley mare. S. Park came 2nd, with Prince of Erskine, got by Prince of Albion. For the 3rd place came Goldmine, by Goldfinder. He was a winner as a yearling, and may have had a better place this year had he handled himself with more grace. He was shown by R. C. Macfarlane, Greenburn.

Two-year-olds and yearlings commanded quite as much attention as their older brothers.

The brood mare class was not large, but contained quality. Mr. Leonard's Pilkington's Queen of the Roses, by Prince of Albion, made a worthy leader. She was in fine form and had a Macgregor youngster at foot. Con. Stirling's noted Brenda was a good second, while Messrs. Ferguson, Lumbhart, Old Meldrum, secured the 3rd award with Lady Dora.

In the yeld-mare class Montrave Maud was a good first. She is a daughter of that noted show ring winner, Moss Rose, which was awarded the Cawdor cup for dam and progeny. All the younger mare classes compared well with those already mentioned.

*Hackneys.*—The Hackney classes called for some very fine discrimination on the part of the judges to satisfactorily allocate the awards. Among the prize-winning exhibitors were Mr. Gilbraith, Messrs. Crawford, Dumfries, Dr. Mackay and Mr. G. R. Shiach, Elgin.

**CATTLE.**

*Shorthorns.*—Very few Shorthorn admirers who witnessed the show of this breed would be inclined to dispute the excellence of the Shorthorn section.

In the aged bull class, Mr. Graham, of Edengrove, carried off the first ticket with Fairy King, which has been a general first prize winner this year. He was bred at Alenwick Castle, and sired by Royal Arthur. A creditable second was taken by a beautiful 4-year-old, None Such, bred by Mr. Hill, Langside, Fifeshire. He was shown by Mr. Thos. Lambert, Elrington Hall, Hexham. Mr. Milne came 3rd, with a grand 3-year-old Waverley, bred by the late Mr. Andrew Strachan.

There was a splendid array in the younger bull classes. The 2-year-olds were not wanting in this respect. A splendid winner was found in an improved young sire, Pride of the Morning, got by Star of the Morning. Two bulls from Col. Smith's, Minmore, were respectively 2nd and 3rd. The former is Goldspur; he was bred by Mr. Duthie. He is a beautiful red, and much stronger behind than his more successful competitor, but in some other points he lacked superiority.

In the yearling class the judges are said to have erred in decision by placing Lord Polwarth's Imperial Gold in first place. He is a neat, level bull, but lacks in size when compared with Duke of York and Champion Cup, which were awarded 2nd and 3rd places. The former was bred by Mr. Strong, Crosby, and shown by Mr. Handley. Champion Cup was bred at Bapton Manor, and is now owned by Mr. Harrison.

The cow class was good. The first prize was awarded to a Campbell-bred cow shown by Mr. Geo. Harrison, Underpark. She is a cow of great character, with capital head and neck. Mr. James Carnegie, Ayton Hill, came second with Rock Cistis, first prize winner at former shows. Lord Polwarth was 3rd with Heroine by Royal Rigby.

The 2-year-olds and yearlings had a good entry. The prizes were largely taken by men already mentioned.

*Aberdeen-Angus, Galloways and Highlanders,* being near home, turned out well with good specimens. The numbers were hardly up to those of last year, owing to the dispersion of some of the largest and best herds.

*Ayrshires* have made a better showing on previous occasions, owing, no doubt, to the fact that their home is a long distance from the show ground, and not from any lack of popularity of this breed. The cow class specially was small.

**SHEEP.**

Black Faces, Cheviots, Border Leicesters and Shropshires were the principal breeds represented. The principal feature of the Shropshire classes was the success of Corston sheep and Corston blood. All the classes were headed by Mr. Buttar's sheep. The 2nd place in the old ram class was taken by the Earl of Strathmore, Home Farm, Glamis, with a sheep of his own breeding by Corston the Fourth. The 3rd sheep was also from Corston, being bred by Mr. Mansell, Harrington Hall, Shifnal. In the yearling class the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th tickets went to Corston sheep. Mr. Buttar was the only exhibitor of ewes.

**The Improved Large Yorkshire Hog.**

BY J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.

It has been the custom among the pork raisers of this and other countries to supply the markets with very fat, heavy pork. Why such a practice should become so universal is somewhat difficult to understand. Feeders seldom considered their porkers ready for market before they were swollen out in all directions with fat, fat, fat! In this condition the pigs reflected credit upon the feeders; they were very handsome, if a pig is ever entitled to that epithet. They also "opened well" and presented a fine appearance when dressed and hung up. At this time the pork supply had not assumed the enormous proportions of the present day, and when pork was asked for by customers, nothing else was expected to be given them but something "good and fat." Not at all strange to say, people have found out that pork can be produced in a very much more palatable and nutritious condition by being less fat; hence the present preference for what might be termed half-fat bacon. Mr. Sanders Spencer, in a recent article in the *English Live Stock Journal*, said:

"Almost every variety of pig bred in England has been declared by its breeders and admirers to be the only 'beau ideal' bacon curer's pig. In this interested praise of one's own speciality there is, doubtless, much to admire, but the disinterested opinion of the bacon curers of England, Ireland, Germany, Holland, Sweden, Denmark and Canada may, perhaps, be of more practical value, from the fact that their opinions are based upon experience in handling millions of pigs each year, while most of those who strongly champion the cause of their favorite breed may actually rear one or two hundred pigs per year, the best of those being sold for breeding purposes; therefore the owner's experience of procuring bacon curer's pigs is not extensive."

Those who have been sufficiently interested in the pork producing industry to notice the current articles in agricultural papers, written by pork packers, would see that the long, deep side, not overly fat, is just what is wanted. Short, thick, chunky pigs cannot find an outlet except in the lumber shanties during the coldest weather. It is only reasonable to conclude that pig breeders must pay more attention to the wants of their customers—the consumers of pork and bacon—or else other kinds of meat will be more extensively used and the demand for pork will grow less and less. Much of the success of the development of the export trade will depend on producing an article suited to the demands of the British market, which we well know calls for what is known as the "bacon curer's pig." The following extract from the *National Provisioner of New York* is exactly to the point:

"The difference between Irish and American bacon, and the superiority of the former, is not a matter of 'cure' and 'cut,' but of 'breed' and 'feed.' The ruling breed in Ireland is the Yorkshire White—very uncouth-looking animals, with long necks, heads and legs. When dressed, with their heads and legs off, they look much better, and one decided advantage over the American is that they cut 'lean,' and throughout the fat and lean is much more evenly divided."

There is no doubt but that what is said of the popular Irish pig applies equally well to the Canadian, as the Yorkshire fills the requirements in every particular. This breed has been tried in all parts of the world. Ireland and Denmark hold, perhaps, the highest positions as producers of superior pork and bacon, and it is mainly to the introduction of large numbers of Improved Large Yorkshires into those countries that they have achieved such a high position in the markets of England. This breed answers the requirements of the pork packers in every respect. It is light in the head, has light neck and shoulders, well sprung ribs, with good heart girth; a narrow, well-fleshed back, and thick loins; great length, full flanks, and hams well let down. The meat consists of a very large proportion of lean, while it is a rapid grower, and will mature easily at any time.

Apart from answering the purposes of the pork packer, the Improved Large Yorkshires possess qualities which commend them to the breeder. Being the direct descendant of the original English

breed, they are very prepotent, and stamp their characteristics on their progeny. The sows are excellent mothers and grand milkers, and as might be expected from their great length, they are well able to raise the large litters which they usually produce.

Messrs. Wm. Davies & Co., Toronto, in writing me a short time ago, said: "For the last few years we have, through the press, advised farmers to raise and feed more hogs and to sell them alive. This advice has been acted on to a considerable extent, and farmers have not been slow to own that the advice was good. Hog raising and feeding, as well as dairying, have been branches of agriculture that have not suffered during the depression that has overtaken almost every other industry; the swine thriving so admirably on the waste products of the dairy. Grain, even including wheat, has been so cheap of late that farmers have not needed urging to convert the feed into pork. This last point is what we now wish to call attention to. A very large proportion of the hogs now offering, dead and alive, are too fat, and packers, unless they are prepared to lose money faster than they ever made it, are obliged to discriminate most severely against fat hogs, no matter what weight. We are now paying 60 to 75 cents per 100 pounds more for long, lean hogs, from 150 to 200 pounds. This advantage, which amounts to a very handsome profit, the feeders will lose if they persist in making such fat hogs. Possibly the farmers have not yet experienced this sharp discrimination, but the drovers have, and unless they are prepared to play the roll of philanthropist, the feeders, in turn, will speedily suffer. Here we want to point out very clearly that the mere fact that hogs are between the weights named does not bring them within the charmed circle, unless they are long and lean. Nothing is easier than for farmers to produce such hogs. Yorkshires are scattered all over the Province. Grades are easily obtained, and if they are liberally and judiciously fed till six or eight months old they will be the very 'beau ideal' of bacon pigs, fit for local or export trade, and will bring the highest price. There can be no conflict of opinion on the above between the export packers and local men; the demand for lean bacon and hams is as urgent in one case as the other. Cable advices reach us almost daily: 'Fat unsaleable,' and this mail brings the following from our English agent: 'Buyers have got wonderfully fastidious about weights the last year or two, and in every section of the country where they used to work heaps of fat they will not look at it now, and consequently it is a terrible drug. It is most difficult to find buyers for it at any sort of price.' We feel sure this condition of the trade will become more marked, not only from year to year, but from day to day. We have lost many thousands of dollars in fat hogs in the last six months."

J. L. Grant & Co., Ingersoll, who do an immense pork-packing trade, in a recent letter wrote: "The foreign and home trade demand more lean meat. We have found the Improved Large White Yorkshires and their crosses admirably suited to produce the desired type. Short pigs, with broad, fat backs, are no longer wanted. It is to the interest of farmers and feeders to produce what the market requires; it will be a source of profit to themselves and also extend the pork trade."

I notice that Messrs. J. Y. Griffin & Co., packers, of Winnipeg, recently wrote the *ADVOCATE* in a similar strain, and the new Packing Co. at London, Ont., express their most decided preference for this breed of hogs.

My aim, as a breeder, has been to produce an easy feeding hog that would furnish the highest priced pork which the trade of to-day demands. With a stock that now includes over fifty Yorkshire breeding sows, and an experience of ten years, I still find an increasing demand from the men who feed hogs for the market. As a hog's life is now very short, this test is surely most convincing. People will not go on producing that for which there is no demand and in which there is no profit. I have tried to establish a reputation on merit, not by "boom," having strong faith in the permanence and profit of pork rearing as a Canadian industry.

#### Fall Feeding of Horses.

Although this season's hay crop is fairly large throughout the Province, there will be a shortage on many farms before next year's hay season, because of the necessity of very early fall feeding of stock, due to failure of pasture. From the time fall ploughing commences, there need be very little hay led to working teams, provided one has access to a fodder corn field. The common practice of giving horses all the hay they can use, and a heavy grain ration, is entirely unnecessary. It has been the writer's practice for several falls to feed all the cut corn mixed with wheat chaff his working teams would eat, morning, noon and night, with a few pounds of good hay to be eaten before morning. With the corn and chaff was fed the grain ration, consisting of crushed oats and barley. The horses have invariably gained, and when the ploughing season ended, there was little or no trouble with stocked legs or scratches. Mares and foals had better be stabled and fed on corn fodder and chaff than allowed to race about the fields fighting flies most of the time.

#### The Evolution of the Scotch Shorthorn.

(Compiled from an article prepared by Robert Bruce for the Highland and Agricultural Society.)

Never before in the history of the Shorthorn breed has any family or strain of blood attained such a position as that at present held by the cattle known as Scotch Shorthorns. For years, at the breeding and fat stock shows in England, Scotch Shorthorns have taken a large proportion of the prizes, and in the year just past the merits of this strain of blood have asserted themselves, both at home and abroad, in the strongest manner possible.

At the great World's Fair, at Chicago, almost the entire amount of money offered as prizes for Shorthorns was gained by animals of direct Scotch descent, and the sweepstakes prize for the best male animal in all the cattle classes was won by a bull bred in Canada of pure Sittyton blood. Such a record at such an important fair must have drawn public attention to Scotch cattle, but their doings at the principal breeding and fat stock shows in England during the past few years had in a large measure prepared the minds of breeders to expect such a result at Chicago.

The Collings brothers are said to be the fathers of the Shorthorn breed, as prior to their time such cattle did not hold public favor, and in 1810, 29 females averaged £140 4s 7d, and 18 bulls and calves, £169 8s; and in 1818, 51 cows and heifers averaged £111 13s, and 10 bulls and calves, £215 17s 7d.

These prices created quite a sensation in the cattle breeding world, and led to the spread of the Shorthorn breed of cattle throughout the length and breadth of the kingdom.

#### BOOTH AND BATES.

Looking back over a period of 50 years and more, we can fancy we see the two rival types. We can see the thick-fleshed, short-legged, wide-chested Booth cattle, of a sort to spread thrift and goodness as meat producers amongst the ordinary herds of the country. We can also see the Kirkleavington cattle, with their fine movement and greater style of carriage, the udders of the cows showing evidence that dairy properties were qualifications especially attended to.

There is no doubt but these two strains of Shorthorns were really superior cattle, that they were brought out and carefully bred by men who were born breeders, and that the influence of their herds was felt throughout the whole Shorthorn world. Their popularity became so great that not to own Shorthorns of one or other of these strains was to be out of the charmed circle. From the time of the Bates dispersion sale in 1850, there was an extraordinary run on that strain of blood. There was a widespread feeling in America that these cattle were the pure, and only pure, strains of Shorthorn blood, and that for a time nothing else was of value in the States. This craze culminated in the New York Mills sale in 1873, when 25 animals of the Duchess family averaged £3,679 18s each. Six of the higher priced animals were bought by English breeders at an average of over £5,000 each. It seemed to become axiom in the belief of such buyers and traders in Bates cattle that to be valuable these animals had to be what they termed 'straight-bred.'

#### THE PEDIGREE CRAZE.

For several years before 1875 prices for fashionably bred Shorthorns had been steadily mounting upwards, and these Shorthorns consisted of Booth and Bates breeding. Wherever men leaned to the Booth and Bates cattle, every effort was made to enhance the value of their herds by the introduction of highly bred females, and by the use of sires of "straight" blood.

From the time these cattle became valuable on the market may be dated the decline of their usefulness. Pedigree became to a large extent the only requirement necessary to obtain a good price. Because of this, Shorthorns were only dealt in by a few moneyed people, and were no longer farmers' cattle. Farmers became conscious of the fact that highly bred bulls were not of the rent-paying sort, and therefore could not be induced to buy them; dairymen would not use them, and butchers scoffed at a system of breeding which aimed at producing fat animals with but little flesh.

In short, the whole system of what was termed high-class breeding operated against the general production of Shorthorn cattle full of practical utility.

#### SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Practical utility seems to have been the aim of Scotch breeders. For this there appears to be good and sufficient reasons. If the matter is looked into it will be found that many, and indeed most of those North Country breeders that have done much for the breed were tenant farmers, who had to depend upon their cattle for their livelihood. They pursued their calling in a country where farmers made cattle breeding and feeding the main source of income. They had to produce a class of bulls likely to get steers to feed quickly, and die full of lean, marketable flesh. That they succeeded in this is quite beyond question, and a short survey of what may be justly termed the parent herd will suffice to make the matter clear as to how Scotch Shorthorns originated, and how they have been bred.

#### THE SITYTTON HERD.

We cannot enter into particulars of the breeding or details as to pedigrees of the animals selected by Amos Cruickshank. Constitution, substance and quality were three essential points looked for in both bulls and cows. After these were put symmetry, and in the cows a fair appearance of milk,

as this indicated not only direct usefulness, but a disposition to more regular and continued breeding. The cows were selected from herds of acknowledged purity. There was at the date the herd was formed little known of the two great rival herds, which afterwards came to be looked on as the two, and only two, fountain heads from whence anything that was good in Shorthorns could be drawn.

Females from the very best herds were introduced into the Sittyton herd, and individuals that failed to reach the required standard in breeding, etc., were at once weeded out. For a long series of years the best bulls to be found in England were bought; money was freely spent whenever and wherever bulls to please Mr. Cruickshank could be obtained. These bulls were bought, not because they were of any particular strain of blood or family, but on account of their individual merits, while all the time the quality and kind of stock from whence they came received the most careful attention.

One cannot fail to admire the greatness of the breeder who, in a steadfast way, kept breeding his own ideal of what constituted the animal needed by the rent-paying farmers, when we consider that this was done for a long series of years, when fashion was dead against him. Many of them became infected with the general, we might justly say the universal, opinion that one of two sorts—Booth or Bates—ought to be at the head of every herd. We again repeat, when he kept steadily on, while hundreds and thousands were freely given for single animals, and the whole Shorthorn world was against him, the greatness and worth of the man stand out in bold relief.

The utmost limit of perfection in Shorthorn breeding was not reached in the days of the Collings, as many would have us believe; nor are we prepared to assert that Amos Cruickshank has reached that limit. The purposes to be answered by the cattle of to-day are altogether different from what they were fifty or even twenty years ago, and there is still scope and room for brains and ability in the pursuit of Shorthorn breeding. This aspect of the subject cannot be entered upon just now, because of its magnitude and growing difference of demands.

#### CRUICKSHANK CATTLE IN ENGLAND.

The success which attended the introduction of Cruickshank sires into herds full of Bates and Booth blood naturally led to many being taken south, and their general utility qualifications widely acknowledged. The Canadian and American demand for Cruickshank cattle, which for some fifteen or sixteen years previous to the disposal of the Sittyton herd, absorbed every available bull. There were comparatively few bulls bred by Mr. Cruickshank in the country. Under these circumstances, the selection of sires to be taken south was restricted almost entirely to the last crop of bull calves bred at Sittyton.

It is to be acknowledged that there is much about the Scotch Shorthorns which is certain to impress many breeders as being "common." They have neither the dash of the Bates cattle nor the round ribs of the Booth sort, while, generally speaking, they lack a certain finish of quarters which would tend to increase the length of body. Many also object to the style of heads met with in the majority of Cruickshank bulls. Judging from what Mr. Cruickshank has done in bringing out a fixed type of animals, it is quite evident that his aim had been to produce a class of stock full of lean flesh and constitution, while other features, more striking, seem to have been neglected. To infuse a little more of those striking features, and yet retain the main practical utility of these North Country cattle, is the ambition of several able men who have profited so largely through Mr. Cruickshank's work. They have, without doubt, the hearty good wishes of all lovers of Shorthorns.

It may strike breeders as peculiar, when we tell them that very few Sittyton-bred females have ever been allowed to remain in England. The reason is this: for 16 years before the herd was finally sold, every female that could be spared from Sittyton, and all the young bulls, except those kept for a few regular customers, were contracted for, first by a Canadian and afterwards by an American speculator. Englishmen regret that such animals should have been allowed year after year to leave their shores. The fact that they did so accounts for the unparalleled success of Scotch cattle at the great World's Fair, at Chicago, last year.

#### CRUICKSHANK CATTLE IN SCOTLAND.

There are, we believe, only three herds in Scotland where direct Sittyton females are to be found. In two—those of Mr. Wilson, Castle Park, Huntly, and Mr. Cameron, Fettes—has been made with great care and judgment. With regard to the other—that of Mr. Duthie, Collynie, Tarves—a great deal may be said. At the time the entire Sittyton herd was sold, Mr. Duthie arranged to purchase from the Messrs. Nelson all the cows over nine years of age, and in this lot he got possession of 18 of the proved matrons of the herd. Had a public sale been made, we are inclined to think that a goodly number of these old cows would have been competed for more keenly than even the younger ones. With the annual draft made for so many years to go across the Atlantic, such old cows as were the best breeders were naturally retained in the herd, and but for a question as to their extreme old age, they were the very cream of the herd.

(To be continued.)

[Note.—In our next issue we will continue our excerpts from Mr. Bruce's interesting paper, giving details of the general management of the cattle at Sittyton.—Ed.]

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

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The Quebec Exhibition.

The Quebec Provincial Exhibition will be held at the Ancient Capital from Sept. 10th to 15th. This show promises to keep abreast of the times by continuing to improve in quality and number of exhibits, and in supplying necessary attractions to afford pleasure to all who can attend it two or three days. These exhibitions, properly conducted, are among the most effective educators of the age, and all who can possibly take a needed holiday, after a long summer's toil, should participate in its benefits. For prize lists and any other needed information, write to Mr. R. Campbell, Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Quebec, Que.

Chatty Stock Letter from the States.

FROM OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENT.

Best cattle, some 1,650 lb. Shorthorns, sold at \$5.35; best hogs, \$5.90, best Western range cattle, \$4.55; best sheep, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Prices are 35c. higher on cattle, 45c. higher on hogs, and 50c. higher on sheep, than two weeks ago. All prices are on the up grade.

Receipts at Chicago from Jan. 1, 1894, to date, show a decrease of about 222,000 cattle and 76,000 sheep, and an increase of 890,000 hogs, compared with a year ago.

The decrease in cattle receipts is entirely in Texas and Indian cattle. The number of Texas cattle being marketed is quite small in comparison with a year ago. Owing to the abundance of cotton-seed and corn in Texas this year, and the prospective high prices for feed stuffs elsewhere, thousands of Texas cattle are being shipped back from the Indian Territory to their native State to be fattened.

The European cattle markets appear to be feeling the shortage of good, ripe, corn-fed cattle. A very healthy feature of the American live stock and meat trade is the steady increase in the exportations. The exports of live cattle show a marked increase. No business is done in exporting hogs, but the shipments of hog produce show marked gains over last year.

The move of Swift & Company, in the matter of actively resuming the exportation of live cattle on a larger scale than ever before, is among the numerous favorable signs in the cattle prospect. This company has for a long time been foremost in the exportation of dressed beef, and doubtless it will cut an important figure in the live cattle trade. Liverpool will be the headquarters of a special agent, who is being sent over to sell the cattle.

A live stock salesman of many years' experience remarked that while prime cattle were selling high, thousands of cattle that looked prime to their owners when in the country fell far below grade when brought into competition with cattle from all sections. It is true that many farmers who do not bestir themselves much, think that if their stock is the best in their neighborhood, it ought to be the best anywhere.

The conditions are all favorable for still higher prices for hogs, and the packers who thought prices would be down to \$4.00 by this time feel very much puzzled over the situation. There is unquestionably a shortage of matured hogs in the country, and, with the exalted ideas farmers now have of the value of corn, and after the enormous slaughter of drouth-stricken pigs, it will take some time to replenish the crop.

While fancy 300 to 350 lb. hogs have been selling lately at \$5.80 to \$5.90, inferior heavy hogs have sold a dollar per 100 lbs. lower. A year ago, light hogs were selling at \$6.00 when heavy were at \$5.60, but now the best light are 25c. per 100 lbs. below top-heavy. The only reason this is so is the fact that the great drouth lessened the number of heavy, while at the same time increasing the number of thin, light pigs necessarily put upon the market. Had it not been for this unusual condition, the light hogs would now be at a premium instead of a discount, as the demand for bacon grades is quite strong.

Wheat feeding is still a subject of great interest to farmers, and many of them report more satisfactory results in stock fattening than were obtained by an exclusive corn diet. Wheat of low grade is bought up by country millers and feed men, and the elevator men say they do not expect to get much of the poorer wheat this year, so strong is the demand from feeders. Country millers in some instances are running their mills nights to supply ground feed to consumers.

The sheep market is not so dead and buried as it was, and while wool raisers felt discouraged, there is a much more comfortable feeling among them since Congress has stopped its tariff juggling, and adjourned. On one day recently, a large lot of fat 115 to 120 lb. Western sheep sold at \$3.25, to be exported alive to Glasgow. Best lambs sold at \$4.10 to \$4.15; fat ewes, 137 lbs., sold at \$3; 102 lb. Wyoming muttons sold at \$3; 89 lb. Oregon feeders, at \$2, and sealawag lambs, at \$1.35.

Draining the New York State Treasury.

Some time ago the New York State authorities set out upon a cow slaughtering campaign (to which a halt was afterwards called) on the strength of the tuberculin test for tuberculosis. Among other herds inspected was that on the Pittsford Farms, where about 90 Jerseys were found infected, according to the Board of Health expert, and slaughtered. Mrs. Estelle F. Hawley has now entered a claim for damages against the State for \$32,277, the itemized account being as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Value of cattle killed 89, \$19,915; Value of cattle condemned, but not killed, 1,200, 1,200; Expense of keeping, Dec. 8 to July 1, 1,000; Value of 50 animals injected with tuberculin, 1,200; Keeping 72 cattle from Dec. 8 to Dec. 29, 300; Do. from Dec. 8 to Feb. 21, 262; Damages sustained by destruction of dairy business, 3,000; Do. cattle trade, 3,000; Total, \$32,277.

Though not the largest item, perhaps the most interesting is a claim for \$1,200 on fifty animals injected with tuberculin and pronounced free from the disease. It is claimed that "by reason of said injection of tuberculin the animals depreciated in value to one-fourth of their original worth." Other claims for less amounts are also pending.

FARM.

Feeding Off Rape.

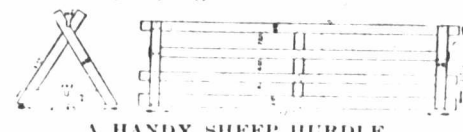
To farmers who have just commenced growing rape—and there are many of them—we wish to point out some of the methods of feeding it off, and also some of the dangers attending its use.

The crop is more especially grown for feeding sheep; but fattening cattle, pigs and even milk cows do very well on it. When sheep are to feed on rape they should not be turned into it when hungry, and always when the rape is free from external moisture. Tagging should always precede rape feeding, as purging often results at the commencement. If there is no grass pasture within easy access, the sheep should remain in the rape field constantly, so that they never become hungry and take an over-feed, which is very apt to cause derangement of the animals. When it is at all convenient, the sheep should have access to a grass pasture, on which they will feed alternately with the rape, thus keeping them in the best sort of thriving condition. A small feed of bran and oats, given in the morning, is never lost, especially when the sheep have no grass run, as the very succulent nature of rape is often too laxative for best results. It is not well to turn stock on rape until the plant has almost assumed its full growth, which will be in about six or seven weeks after sowing, in a good growing season. When rape is grown in drills, sheep may have access to the whole field, and will do no harm from tramping, but when it has been sown broadcast, some sort of portable fence should be used, so that a fresh piece can be given them every few days. Sheep are very fond of a change of feed, which can be given by the hurdling method.

Pasturing rape has its dangers. Scouring, as has already been spoken of, is quite frequent in the early stages of feeding. This, however, may be lessened to a great extent, and perhaps hindered, by having a constant supply of salt in the rape field. Bloating may in some instances be induced, especially in windy weather, which may prove fatal, if not soon relieved. For sheep, a block of wood fastened in the mouth, by strings passing over the head, generally gives early relief. A drench of salt and water has been found efficacious with sheep and cattle, but in bad cases, with cattle, puncturing the left side of the animal about a span of the hand in front of and a little below the point of the hip bone generally gives instant relief. The trocar and canula should be used, if at command, otherwise a tube of some sort, e. g., a large goose quill inserted into the incision will answer very well. Animals that bloat once are more subject to it than before, and should be watched more carefully in the future. Cattle, in no case, should be fed exclusively on rape, but when in connection with pasture will do very well. On the approach of cold weather cattle should be fed in sheds or stables at night, and returned to the rape in the morning, after it has become thawed and moderately dry. It is just questionable if there is any profit in pasturing rape after the stalks have been made brittle with hard frost.

Special care should be exercised when pasturing valuable pure-bred sheep on rape, as one or two fatalities with such stock may take the entire profit from the rape crop. There is always more danger with fat sheep than with those in poorer condition, not only from death by inflammation caused by derangement of the bowels, but from becoming cast on their backs between the drills, when death will soon result. If a flock is carefully observed two or three times a day, there need be no fear of loss from rape feeding.

Some authorities advocate hurdling the sheep while feeding on rape, claiming that the ground will be more evenly manured in such a case, and the advantage of a frequent change of field is also an important consideration. For this purpose we give the accompanying illustration.



A HANDY SHEEP HURDLE.

The accompanying cut shows the plan of a convenient, portable hurdle fence, which has been in use on the Ontario College Farm for a number of years. The material used at the College Farm for manufacturing the hurdles for a number of years has been the remains of old straight-board fences, which are from year to year giving way for a more modern structure. The sound boards, which are usually about eight inches wide, are ripped by means of a circular saw, and are put together as shown in illustration. It is well to have the lower piece in the panel about six inches wide; all others will do four inches. Panels do very well about twelve feet long and three feet two inches high. The standing pieces, which are placed across the fence, into which the panels fit, are four feet high and three feet four inches wide at the base. The ends of the panels fit into notches in the end pieces. It is the most easily constructed and ported fence we have seen. Under ordinary conditions the fence will stand sufficiently solid just placed on the ground, but if exposed to winds or unruly stock, such as hogs, there should be stakes driven into the ground beside the standing pieces, which should be nailed to them. To hold hogs, stakes may be necessary at every panel, but in no other case will they require to be nearer than every three or four rods.

### Care of Horses' Shoulders.

Although horses' shoulders are toughened and tanned at this season of the year, there is great danger of collar galls. A collar that will answer very well in cool weather, when there are no flies, will often cause trouble in the fall ploughing season, when the ground is hard, weather hot, and flies troublesome. It goes without saying that a collar should fit a horse well at any season, but if careful scrutiny of collars and sweat-pads is more necessary at one time than another, it is now.

A collar should fit so that there is no room for moving from side to side on the neck, neither should it be too full at the portions resting on the points of the shoulders. The linings should always present a smooth, soft, but firm surface. Brushing, drying and beating into shape with a smooth, flat piece of wood should be carefully attended to. It is no uncommon thing for horses that have been used on the binder to commence ploughing having a sore neck, which, if present, or a tender spot on the shoulder, care should be given to relieve the affected part of further abrasion. There is no part of a horse, when at all sore, from which he will shrink more readily from pressure than the top of the neck. Fidgety horses sometimes become even dangerous to treat when the trouble is long continued. With an animal so disposed, a twitch should be used from the first evidence of resentment, which will attract his attention from the bottle, which he would otherwise soon become so much to dislike. A zinc pad is sometimes all that is necessary to effect a cure, as it is healing in nature and at the same time smooth and cooling. A good ointment for skin wounds is composed of one ounce of sugar of lead, or zinc sulphate, to eight ounces of lard. This is specially useful in cool weather, when there is danger of further chapping by the wind, and also when there is no dust likely to get into the wound to cause grinding by the movement of the harness. For use in warm weather there is nothing better than "white lotion": sugar of lead, one ounce; sulphate of zinc, six drachms; soft water, one pint; apply to sore shoulders and neck with a sponge every few hours. Its action is to remove inflammation and dry the wound. If found to be too drying, apply a little carbolized or zinc ointment.

### Manitoba Crop Report.

The latest Manitoba crop bulletin, as issued by the Department of Agriculture of that Province, is based on returns received from the regular correspondents of the Department, made under date of August 5th.

As to the condition of the weather from various sources, we give a few answers in brief:—"This has been a hot, dry summer, without a single good rain in June or July." "Grain has suffered from drouth." "Late crops light on account of hot weather and no rain," etc. The estimated total yield of wheat is 15,761,868 bushels, being an average of 15.6 bushels per acre.

Estimated yield of oats	12,197,772 bushels.
" " " barley	2,182,520 "
" " " peas	20,000 "
" " " flax	282,487 "
" " " rye	53,074 "

The hay crop, both prairie and cultivated grasses, is light this season. Prairie hay averaged 1.52 tons per acre; cultivated grasses, 1.40 tons per acre. Roots and potatoes are reported fairly good throughout the Province.

### Milking Trial at the Toronto Industrial Fair.

The number of exhibits entered for the Toronto Industrial Fair, which opens on Sept. 3rd, is very great, as this year there is no competing World's Fair. In live stock there is a particularly full display, representing all the most noted stables and herds in the country. There is a special premium of \$100 offered for the milk test, half this amount being contributed by the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association. This competition, which will be held on September 10th and 11th, will be open to all pure-bred cows, and will be conducted by Prof. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College. The Holstein-Friesian Association will also give a \$30 prize for the best Holstein-Friesian cow, registered in the Holstein-Friesian herd book, which has not taken first premium, and \$20 for the next best registered cow of that breed.

The Main Building, Machinery Hall and Musical Pavilion are crowded with exhibits, and, despite all efforts to economize space, many who desired to show were returned away. The programme of special attractions is a very diversified and brilliant one, including almost every kind of speeding, spectacular and musical entertainment.

### A Foreign Method of Utilizing Surplus Horseflesh.

In 1866 the first shop was established in France for the sale of horseflesh as meat. Since that time the sale has grown to enormous proportions. In 1891, 21,231 horses, 61 mules and 275 asses were sold in Paris shops, at about half the price of beef. The French law demands that horse-meat may be sold as "equine," plainly marked as such, and not as bovine meat, and that animals that furnish it are in good health and not aged. It is estimated that about one-third of Persian households use horse-meat almost exclusively.

### The Canadian Group of Victorious World's Columbian Shorthorns Awarded More Money and First Prizes than any Herd Shown at Chicago.

BRED AND OWNED BY MESSRS. J. & W. RUSSELL, RICHMOND HILL, ONT.

It is with the most pleasing sense of satisfaction that we are enabled to commemorate in the accompanying illustration eight head of Canadian-bred prize-winning Shorthorns, which played so important a part at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

Canadian Shorthorn breeders can well afford to eulogize the men who battled so successfully in behalf of their favorite sort. Although it may be truly said that the Messrs. Russell have gained a full measure of personal honor in the contest, yet Canadians must look proudly and gratefully upon the men who had the ability and enterprise to step to the front and win in the face of the keenest competition, where the skill of a continent, backed by unlimited wealth, employing the most expert judges, had selected and congregated the best cattle from either side of the Atlantic.

Certainly the strongest point in the success that the Messrs. Russell achieved is the fact that these cattle were bred in their own herd, the crosses being dictated by themselves, not after any prescribed rule, except that which has carried the early breeders to victory, viz., the comingling of the best obtainable prize-winning blood. Here an interesting study presents itself for those who will analyze the blood lines of this wonderfully successful herd.

First, we find that all the eight were sired by Stanley, a prize-winner and sweepstakes bull in many competitions.

Secondly, we find that three of the group, i. e., Lord Stanley, Queen Mary and Ruby Princess, are the produce of the imported cow Roan Princess, a Highland Society winner that has proved a most wonderful breeder, for of the six calves she has produced, four have been winners.

Thirdly, three others of the group, viz., Centennial Isabella 25th, Centennial Isabella 27th, and Centennial Isabella 30th, are descendants of the cow Isabella, by imp. Wellington, which won first prize in her class and sweepstakes gold medal over all beef breeds, male or female, at the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876.

A no less interesting study is the number of prizes that this group, and the individuals of which it is composed, won at Chicago; beginning with Lord Stanley, which won first in his class as the best Shorthorn yearling bull at the show. In the sweepstakes by ages he won first as the best bull of the beef breeds under two years. He stood at the head of the Shorthorn herd that won first in the class under two years, and again stood at the head of the best beef herd under two years, all breeds competing. He also stood at the head of the herd that won first premium for the best four animals sired by one bull.

Standing in the right foreground of the illustration is Centennial Isabella 30th, really the most successful animal in the group, as she never stood up excepting in first position. She won first as the best Shorthorn heifer under one year. In sweepstakes by age she won first premium for the best female under one year, all beef breeds competing. She made a strong member in the herd that won first, under two years, all beef breeds competing. Again, she was one of the group of four, sired by one bull, that won first premium.

Her next of kin, Centennial Isabella 25th, the heifer in the centre foreground in the portrait, won second in her class, although it was considered by all fair-minded judges that no greater injustice was done than by placing this heifer second. However, this was the only occasion when she has not won the highest honors since, including the first time she was shown as a calf in Toronto in 1891.

Ruby Princess, the white heifer in the background, also figures well in the contest. She was commended in her class, and was one in each of the prize groups before mentioned. She and Lord Stanley won third premium as the best two animals, the produce of one cow.

Queen Mary, the three-year-old roan in the left foreground, was one of the strong members in the group under four years, the get of one sire.

The white yearling to the right in the illustration is Centennial Isabella 27th, that took her place in all three group prizes, while the red yearling in the left background is Rose of Autumn 11th, and the other red in right background is Nonpareil 51st. Both of these were in group prizes mentioned below.

The foregoing will give an idea of the honors each individual in the illustration won, while collectively the herd prizes and those that took part were as follows:—

Herd of four animals under four years, the get of one sire—Lord Stanley, Queen Mary, Centennial Isabella 25th, Centennial Isabella 27th; winnings, \$300.

Herd of bull and four females under two years, bred by exhibitors—Lord Stanley, Rose of Autumn 11th, Ruby Princess, Centennial Isabella 27th, Centennial Isabella 30th; winnings, \$300.

Herd consisting of bull and four females under two years, bred by exhibitors, all beef breeds competing—Lord Stanley, Ruby Princess, Centennial Isabella 27th, Centennial Isabella 30th, Nonpareil 51st; grand premium, \$600.

To sum up, the honors won are remarkable, and it is a question if the great breeders of any day could have gone higher, for 'tis an honor to possess a good animal, but a much greater to breed one.

It is worthy of comment that although there are three successful white animals in this group, they are the only ones to be found in the herd, while only four have been dropped in as many years, and perhaps no greater advantage has been gained from this contest than the effect it will have towards removing the absurd prejudice with which the color has been regarded in Western breeding circles, and show yards.

### The Western Fair—London, September 13-22.

This is the final invitation to our readers to visit the greatest Exposition of Western Ontario, consisting of the finest display of fine arts, the largest exhibit of live stock, and the greatest collection of agricultural, horticultural and dairy products, honey and apiary supplies, machinery and implements ever brought together in this part of the Province, together with the best list of attractions that time and money can procure. London is the recognized railway centre of the West. The train service will be all that could be desired. Special arrangements have been made with the express as well as the railway companies for cheap and rapid transportation of both visitors, exhibitors and their exhibits. The hotel accommodation is ample and the prices are most reasonable; besides this, the refreshment booths on the grounds give good meals and at cheap rates. The best water for drinking purposes in the country to be had free on any part of the grounds. Other needed improvements too numerous to mention have been made.

The opportunity for selling and buying live stock, agricultural implements and machinery of all kinds cannot be surpassed, and the advantages offered for witnessing all the latest improvements in manufactured articles are first also. A large proportion of all the finest live stock, poultry and dairy products from Ontario at the World's Fair, Chicago, was from this section of the Province, and there is no better group of farms in the world. Why, then, should London not have the leading farmers' Fair? asks the Secretary.

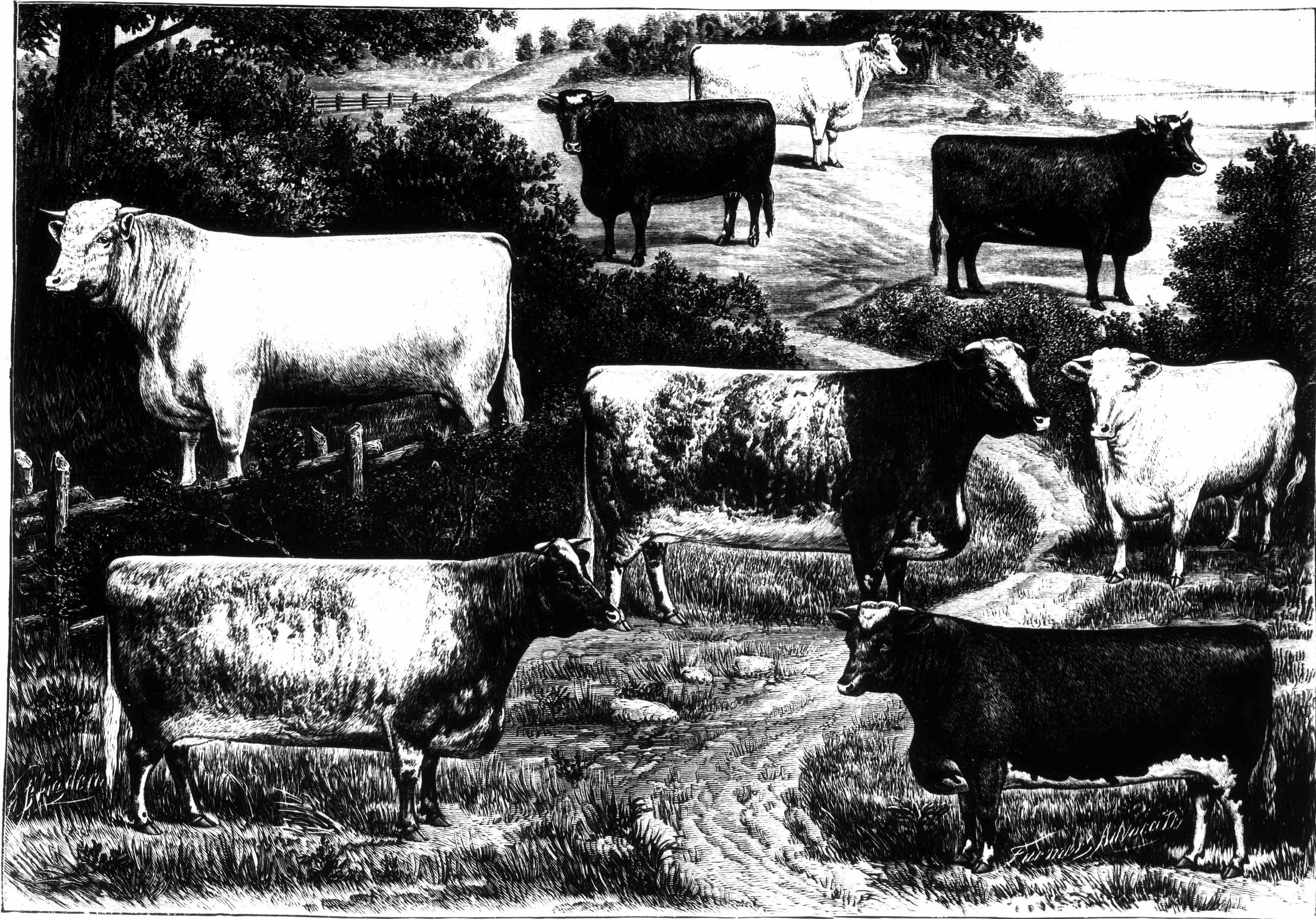
Last year's exhibition was considered by all who saw it to be all that it was represented, and the directors are leaving no stone unturned to make this year's far outstretch its predecessor.

The live stock department is far in advance of previous years. The best blood and carriage horses in the country are being entered, also the best general turnouts. The cattle, also, are holding their own. Many of the best herds from the eastern parts of the Province are expected.

Every stable, shed, pen and coop will be filled, and the agricultural and horticultural departments promise to be equal to the season's yield, while in the manufacturers' and liberal arts building all space has been allotted for some time past. In fact, the committee has had several puzzles to solve in making allotments of the space at command. The fine arts exhibit of itself promises to be far in advance of any display heretofore made in this city. The ladies' department, too, will excel. The space in the machinery halls is rapidly being taken up, and in this department will be seen the most improved machinery, which will demonstrate the ever-increasing strides of scientific knowledge.

The special attractions, while not the principal part of the exhibition, are at the same time the best that money can procure. In addition to the racing programme, the Kemp Sisters' Combination, comprising twelve horses, three ponies and seven artists, will be a feature of the Fair, giving daily exhibitions of their high-jumping Welsh ponies, umbrella and skeleton wagon races, four-horse chariot and Roman standing races.

Among other features, the energetic Secretary announces the following: The celebrated acrobatic pantomimists, "Siegrist and Lee;" "Rajan;" "The Albion acrobats in Mulligan's Bill Poster;" and "De Comas," the renowned mid-air bicyclists. The daily and nightly balloon ascensions and races, together with the accompanying fireworks display, will add much to the enjoyment of spectators. Major Hendershot, the most wonderful drummer boy of America, will accompany his son, a noted fifer, in two performances each day. Prof. Bostock, with his troop of trained animals, will be in attendance during the entire exhibition. Prof. Clifford M. Calverley, the champion high-wire artist, will give daily exhibitions.



THE CANADIAN GROUP OF VICTORIOUS WORLD'S COLUMBIAN SHORTHORNS,  
BRED AND OWNED BY J. & W. RUSSELL, RICHMOND HILL, ONTARIO.

DAIRY.

"Canadian" Creamery Butter.

"A new trade," says the British Dairy World, "has been inaugurated by Messrs. Marples, Jones & Co., of Liverpool, who have commenced operations with their first consignment of mild Canadian creamery butter. It is as nearly as possible of the same texture and character as Danish creamery butter, and is clean, sweet and uniform throughout. The consignees are selling it at 88s. to 90s., packed in keils or 56-lb. boxes. There will henceforward be regular weekly shipments from Ontario and Quebec. The venture should be not only a successful but a popular one, for traders should prefer colonial to foreign produce. Canadian cheese sells largely now in this country, and there is no reason why Canadian creamery butter should not have an equally large sale, and why the enterprising firm who are introducing it should not 'do' thousands of packages a week."

Which Shall it Be?

BY F. J. S.

Whether shall the farmer and dairyman depend on pasture for the milch cow during the summer months, or house and soil her? By way of answer to this, we propose to offer some brief comments on the two systems. Be it understood in commencement that we believe that at this season of the year no other one question has as much to do with profit and loss in dairying as this. We shall consider the subject as affecting chiefly the months of July, August, September and October.

What does it cost to pasture a cow for these four months? Say about eight dollars, which for a herd of six cows is forty-eight dollars. And we will suppose that each of these cows gives 20 pounds of milk daily; we then have 120 pounds milk per day, or about five pounds of butter, or 600 pounds of butter for 120 days. This, at 20 cents, gives us \$120 as the gross return. Deducting the cost of pasturage (\$48.00), leaves us \$72.00, plus about 11,000 pounds of skim milk, worth about 20 cents per 100 pounds, or in the total, \$22.00, plus about 3,000 pounds buttermilk, worth 20 cents per 100 pounds, or \$6.00, making in all \$100.00 as the income from the six cows on pasture.

What does it cost to soil a cow for these four months? Let us see. One man, at \$1.25 per day, will get in feed, feed them, and clean the stables in two hours and a-half. Attendance will, therefore, cost about 31 cents per day, or \$37.20 for four months. Feed will cost, allowing 75 pounds per cow per day, about 25 cents per day for the herd, depending upon seasons and localities. Cows thus fed and housed will give at least 35 pounds of milk per cow per day, or for the herd and four months, 25,200 pounds milk. This will make, at the same rate, 1,008 pounds butter, at 20 cents = \$201.60, + 20,000 pounds skim milk, worth \$40.00; 4,000 pounds buttermilk, at 20 cents = \$8.00, = \$249.60. This, minus cost of feed and attendance, leaves us \$182.40 as the income from the same six cows when soiled and housed, a difference of just \$82.40 in favor of the soiling system.

But this is not all. The cows on pasture will dry up at least one month sooner than those that are out only at nights. It is safe to allow 300 pounds of milk as the yield of each cow for these thirty days, or 1,800 pounds for the herd, which is worth at least \$16.00.

Then, again, cows that are required to depend on pasture alone during this period will become thin and cost a great deal more to winter, and every pound of milk they give during the winter months following will cost a good deal more to produce it than in the case of cows under the other conditions. Not only so, but the progeny from the poorer fed cows will dry up in milk sooner in the season than the progeny of the others, and will be less thrifty and give less satisfaction to the owner, even though the progeny of both be fed and cared for the same.

I hear some one say that this is overdrawn. Dear reader, the farmers of Ontario would give thanks and sing were this not so. Travel through any of the very best and most favored dairy districts in this favored Province, and nine out of ten dairymen will tell you that their cows have failed more than one-half during the last four or five weeks. Alas, the picture is too alarmingly near the truth. In short, the one who depends upon pasturing wholly for summer feed for milch cows will look upon his dairy ledger next December with a woeful countenance.

At the Tring Agricultural Show of England was conducted a milking and butter test. Fifty-nine animals arrived in the yard for competition. All competed except two, which became sick. The animals were weighed and divided into their respective classes. The class below 900 pounds consisted, with one exception, of Jerseys. In the heavy class there were thirteen Shorthorns, four Jerseys, one Dutch and seventeen cross-breeds. Summarizing, the results were per day:

Thirteen Shorthorns gave an average yield of 17 lbs. 1/2 ozs. of milk—1 lb. 11 3/4 ozs. butter.  
Thirty-three Jerseys, 32 lbs. 9 1/2 ozs. milk—1 lb. 12 1/2 ozs. butter.  
Eight cross-breeds, 41 lbs. 1 1/2 ozs. milk—1 lb. 11 1/2 ozs. butter.

Dairying in Manitoba.

BY J. A. RUDDICK, OF THE DOMINION DAIRY COMMISSIONER'S STAFF.

After spending over two months travelling through Manitoba, with one of the Dominion Government Travelling Dairies sent out by Prof. Robertson, holding meetings nearly every day, and coming in contact with thousands of farmers, I think I may venture an opinion as to the future prospects and possibilities of dairying in Manitoba, without any show of presumption. I always tried to learn from those who were doing anything at all in dairying what constituted the chief difficulties met with in carrying on their work. Lack of proper buildings for keeping milk, cream or butter, was spoken of more than anything else. It must be remembered that those who were attracted to our meetings were the men who so far have given the most attention to this branch of farming industry. Of course, I can only speak of that part of the country through which I travelled. Commencing at Winnipeg, we went west to Brandon, where the first meeting was held on May 29th. From there our route took us to the following places: Reston, Souris, Hartney, Napinka, Melita, Oxbow, Deloraine, Morden, Manitou, Pilot Mound, Crystal City, Killarney, Boissevain, Glenboro, Cypress River, Holland, Treherne, Carman, Winnipeg Exhibition, and the Icelandic Settlement on Lake Winnipeg, at Gimli. At all of these places, with one or two exceptions, we had excellent meetings, as many as 200 people being present in some cases, and as there were usually four sessions at each place, the total number of visitors often exceeded that figure. In several instances I learned of people driving 25 and 30 miles to be present.

The first question which should be considered in connection with this subject is this one: Is the Province of Manitoba naturally adapted for the carrying on of dairy work? Space will not permit me to go into the matter very fully, but I hope to be able to show that, in many respects at least, the country is well suited for dairy farming.

CLIMATE.

After my experience of the past summer, I have no hesitation in saying that so far as it effects the handling and keeping of milk and its products, the climate of Manitoba, with its cool nights and dry atmosphere, is a very favorable one indeed. We found that milk would keep sweet rather longer than it will in the East, at the same temperature, and it was not effected as much by injurious fermentations.

FOOD SUPPLY.

At present there are some sections of the country where pasturage and hay is not as plentiful as it is in the Eastern provinces, but I see no reason why, when the farmers turn their attention to this sort of thing, that the natural pastures cannot be very much improved. There is one thing in connection with the question of food supply which will require attention, and I refer to the matter of "weeds."

When judging butter at the Winnipeg Exhibition, I found quite a few lots of butter, otherwise very nice, which had very bad "weedy flavors." Perhaps the worst is the "French weed," but there are some others, although I cannot call them by name. We did not meet with this trouble at all in our Travelling Dairy work, and it may have been owing to the localities, but I am inclined to think it was because we were almost invariably supplied with morning's milk, as the cows are usually "corralled" at night, and away from the influence of the weeds over-night, and long enough for the effects to pass off before the morning's milking. I found that many people knew the "French weed" by reputation only. Every farmer in Manitoba ought to know it in order to stamp it out on its first appearance.

WATER SUPPLY.

A plentiful supply of good pure water is one of the essentials to success in dairying. Except over limited areas, there will be no difficulty in procuring plenty of good water in Manitoba, but of course it will have to be pumped in many places, as it is in other parts of Canada. The windmill will solve this question. The numerous streams furnish a good supply for a large part of the country. On the whole, it seems to me that the country through which I have travelled is well adapted for the production of good butter and cheese at a reasonable cost, providing the same care and attention is given to the business as is given to it in any other part of the world where it is being made a success. The present system of trading butter at stores is not satisfactory either to the buttermaker or the merchant. During the past summer, farmers have not been getting much over half the real market value of their butter, and yet, owing to the way in which it is handled, I have no doubt but that the merchants have allowed their customers all they could afford for it. Butter deteriorates so much in value when handled in this way. The practice of paying the same price for all butter, regardless of quality, discourages some from trying to do their best in producing a good article. Of course it is wrong, and I heard many complaints against the merchants for doing business this way, but after all, I wonder if those who have the butter to sell are not as much or more to blame than any other class for the existence of this state of affairs. It is

a well-known fact that if the storekeeper offers Mrs. Jones only 10c. per lb. for her butter, while he pays Mrs. Smith 15c., that the former will be offended, and, the chances are, will go somewhere else to trade, consequently the merchant is obliged to protect his business by paying all alike, because the profits on a year's trade are very apt to be more than the loss on the butter would amount to. This sort of thing will exist more or less as long as the selling of butter is mixed up with other trading, and it is only when the butter is bought by an independent man, so to speak, that proper discrimination can be made. These things will all right themselves in time.

CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYING.

Co-operative dairying, where butter or cheese is made in factories, in large quantities of uniform quality, will enable the producer to realize full market value for his goods, and there can be no doubt, where this system is practicable, that it is by far the most satisfactory and profitable way of carrying on the work. One obstacle in the way of the establishment of factories in Manitoba, on a paying basis, at present, is the heavy cost of collecting the milk, the teams having to travel so far among the widely separated farm houses. After all, this obstacle is much more real just now than it ought to be in the near future, for, if farm houses are far apart, the farms are large, and a correspondingly large herd can be kept.

Farmers in Manitoba cannot reasonably expect to start in at once on a par with the older sections of Canada, that have been thirty years in building up a business, yet there are good reasons why progress should be much more rapid in Manitoba than it has been in Ontario and Quebec. In the first place, Manitoba can profit by the experience of the past in those provinces. The people can avail themselves of the information so readily given through the different agencies, such as the dairy associations, the Dairy Commissioner's office, agricultural papers, etc., and moreover, many of the farmers of Manitoba have had more or less experience in the work, either in Ontario or the old countries. It should be borne in mind, however, that some of this experience gained 10 to 15 years ago is not of much value at the present time, for there has been a great improvement in dairy methods since that time. I notice a tendency on the part of some to start in just where they left off many years ago.

In conclusion, I may say that I believe the intelligence and good judgment of the farmers of Manitoba will enable them to adjust themselves to the conditions which they find surrounding them, and in time will be producing large quantities of butter and cheese, greatly to their advantage from a financial standpoint.

The most enthusiastic advocate of dairying dare not claim that there is any prospect of great riches, or chance of making quick fortunes, in following up the work, but he can honestly say that there is almost a certainty of fair remuneration, even in the worst years, and never a total failure.

Take any part of Canada, the United States, or Great Britain, to-day, and it will be found that those sections where dairying is most extensively carried on are the most prosperous.

To the people of Manitoba, it means converting coarse products into more concentrated ones, and thereby saving a large item in freight, besides conserving the fertility of the soil by returning to it the greater part of those elements contained in the grown crops, which, if constantly drawn from it, and nothing returned, soon leave it in an impoverished condition.

List of Principal Fairs to be Held in Canada.

Dates.	Secretary.
Industrial, Toronto...Sept. 3-15	H. J. Hill.
Sherbrooke, Que...Sept. 1-8	H. R. Fraser.
Quebec Provincial, Quebec...Sept. 10-15	R. Campbell.
Western Fair, London, Sept. 13-22	Thos. A. Browne.
Midland Central, Kingston...Sept. 17-21	John P. Oram.
Ontario and Durham, Whitby...Sept. 18-20	W. R. Howse.
Central, Guelph...Sept. 18-20	Wm. Laidlaw.
Bellefleur Exhibition, Sept. 18-21	J. M. Hurley.
Central, Ottawa...Sept. 21-29	E. McMahon.
Great North-Western, Goderich...Sept. 25, 26	James Mitchell.
Woodstock Show...Sept. 25, 26	W. P. McClure.
Great Northern, Col- lingwood...Sept. 25-28	J. W. Archer.
Central, Lindsay...Sept. 26-28	James Keith.
Southern, Brantford, Sept. 26-28	R. M. Wilson.
East Kent, Thames- ville...Sept. 28, 29	A. J. C. Shaw.
Tyendinage Agr. Soc., Shannonville...Sept. 29	A. McFarlane.
Peninsular, Chatham...Oct. 2-4	W. G. Merritt.
Northern, Walkerton...Oct. 2-4	Archie Tolton.
Markham Fair...Oct. 3-5	John Jerman.
Woodbridge Fair...Sept. 16, 17	F. F. Wallace.
Ontario Fat Stock Show, Guelph...Dec. 11, 12, 13	H. Wade, Toronto.

Prof. Wm. Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, has been chosen President of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, the annual meeting of which was recently held at Brooklyn, N. Y. The honor was well deserved. In his opening address he reviewed in a very able manner the work of experimental stations in the United States and Canada, particularly the latter.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[In order to make this department as useful as possible, parties enclosing stamped envelopes will receive answers by mail, in cases where early replies appear to us advisable; all enquiries, when of general interest, will be published in next succeeding issue, if received at this office in sufficient time. Enquirers must in all cases attach their name and address in full, though not necessarily for publication.]

Legal.

AGREEMENTS WITH HIRED MEN.

J. D. D. :- "Certain men of this vicinity each make a practice early in the spring of hiring with two or more different parties, and finally go and work for the one who will pay the highest wages. How can I best protect myself against a man going back on his agreement to work for me, and afterwards hiring and working for another?"

[If the man is worth anything financially, he would be held liable for the damages accruing to you by reason of his refusing to carry out his agreement; but generally this remedy is of no value on account of the man having nothing from which any damages can be recovered; and then probably the best way is to have an agreement (in writing, if possible) with him to work for you and expressly agreeing not to work for any other person during the time, and on such an agreement the courts will issue an injunction restraining him from working for another person; or, again, if the man can get some friend of his to become surety for the carrying out of the agreement, you would then have a right to damages from the surety.]

A DEED FROM EXECUTORS.

J. M. :- "By a will A gets a certain piece of land and a sum of money. B gets land and no money. C and D get land and the balance of the money, and C and D are appointed executors. Is a deed from the executors to each of A and B necessary at all, and who should pay for it?"

[A deed from the executors is not necessary, providing the testator died since May 4th, 1891, unless the deed is required by the devise within one year after the testator's death, as by a statute passed in 1891 the land vests in the devise named in the will after the expiration of one year, unless in the meantime the executors register in the registry office a caution or notice that the land may be required to pay the testator's debts. When a deed is required, it should be paid for by the person for whom it is given.]

DAMAGES BY A MILL-DAM.

INQUIRER :- "About nine years ago a mill-dam was allowed to get out of repair, and since then has not been in use; but just recently the owner of the dam has repaired it in such a manner as to raise the back water higher than ever before, and the water overflows my land and so causes me damage; nothing was ever paid by the owner of the dam for compensation for the land affected by the water. What are my rights and remedies in law?"

[Probably the owner of the dam had no right to re-erect the dam at all, so as to raise the water to the old level, if the water would then overflow your property, and he has no right to raise the water higher than before, at any rate, and in an action you could compel the removal of the dam, or at least have height of it reduced, and you are entitled to damages for the injury you have sustained.]

ROAD MAINTENANCE.

R. :- "Another farmer and myself reside on our farms, about one and a-half miles from the main road. A public road, however, extends to each of our farms, but this latter road is frequently almost impassable on account of the road being insufficiently drained. Can we compel the municipal council to improve the road?"

[The council is bound to keep its roads in a reasonably good condition, so as to be effective for the ordinary traffic passing over the road, so far as the municipality has the means and the locality will admit. So it follows that what would be a sufficient road in one township, or section, might be very insufficient for another; and the whole state of the roads in the township, and whether the township is an old and well-settled one, must be taken into consideration. If the council does not maintain the road as well as it should do, then it may be compelled to do so by indictment in a criminal proceeding.]

Veterinary.

RHEUMATISM.

JOHN A. MUNRO, Springbank, Alta. :- "Four or five weeks ago one of my dairy cows got very lame in near hind leg, also thin. In about ten days or two weeks the leg got swollen, and gradually the lameness left, leaving a lump on leg about as large as a hen's egg, right on the cords. She seems healthy and all right now. About a week ago another cow, with calf sucking her, got lame in the off hind leg, and failed in flesh rapidly, much worse than the first one. Yesterday there was a large lump on the short rib, on opposite side from the lame leg; she can hardly move at all. Will you please tell me what is the matter? What seems strange to me, they are both cows I bought at different times. I never seem to have the least difficulty with cows of my own raising, although four or five of them are pure-bred Shorthorns, and came from Ontario three years ago."

[The symptoms are those of rheumatism, a disease to which milch cows and young cattle are liable, especially those that have been kept in over-warm

and improperly ventilated quarters during the winter, and have been suddenly and unduly exposed to wet weather and cold winds in the spring of the year. Commence treatment by administering a moderate purgative, such as Epsom salts, from twelve ounces to one pound; ginger, one ounce; dissolve in one quart of beer; add half a pound of treacle, and give in one dose. After the physic has operated, give morning and evening for two weeks in bran mash: bicarbonate of potass. and nitrate of potass., of each two drachms. Rub the swollen and sore parts daily with the following liniment: Soap liniment, six ounces; tincture of opium, two ounces. Keep the animal in a comfortable and well-ventilated place. W. A. DUNBAR, V. S., Winnipeg.]

BOGGY HOCKS.

O. WESTWARD, Pendennis, Man. :- "I have a two-year-old colt which has had soft lumps in bend of hind legs and each side of hocks since yearling. Kindly let me know the best treatment for same. Are colts from spavined brood mares liable to have same?"

[If there is no lameness we would not advise any treatment at present, as the "soft lumps" often disappear before the colt attains its full growth. If there is lameness the following blister will be found beneficial: Biniodide of mercury and cantharides, of each one and one-half drachms; vaseline, two ozs.; mix, and apply the whole to both legs by rubbing well in with the fingers. Let the blister remain for forty-eight hours, then wash off and apply vaseline or lard to the blistered surface. Repeat in two weeks, if necessary. Spavined or ringboned mares should not be used for the purpose of breeding, if the disease is known to be the result (as it often is) of faulty formation of the joints. W. A. DUNBAR, V. S.]

D. W. PICKETT, Andover, Victoria County, New Brunswick :- "My horses have been troubled for about three months with some disease of the skin. At first the lumps gather about the mane and tail, causing great itching, so bad that I cannot work them all the time. I let them out on grass a good deal. Would you kindly let me know what the trouble is and what I can do for them? Find enclosed a stamped envelope for a reply."

[Your horses are suffering from eczema scabies, more commonly known as "mange." It will require some perseverance to entirely rid the horses of this complaint, as it is very contagious. It is most important to first cleanse the stable by washing with hot water all parts of manger woodwork; in the water dissolve some carbolic acid, one ounce to the pailful of water; then whitewash the stable every three months. Wash the horses all over with warm water, in which should be dissolved two ounces of "Little's Soluble Phenyle" to the pail; do this twice a week; about four washings usually cures this very loathsome complaint. Keep the horses from the grass field, and do not let them enter until the winter frost has killed the parasite. W. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S., Toronto.]

A DISORDERED UDDER.

H. GLENDENNING, Dundalk, Ont. :- "I have a cow three years old, first calf from whom we have found it impossible to make pure butter. The milk is apparently all right, and free from any taint, but if the cream is allowed to stand for three or four days, a peculiar odor is noticeable, as well as a disagreeable taste. The cow is apparently healthy, has a good appetite, and sound in every way, with the exception of one teat, which sprays when milked. The smell and taste of the cream resembles that from decaying vegetable matter. Kindly say if you have ever heard of a similar case, and state remedy?"

[In answer to your enquiry, there are probably two factors as cause; the milk undoubtedly is affected by some decomposing material, and most likely from the quarter from which the milk spray issues. Are you quite sure that the cow cleansed properly at her calving, or was any of the placental membrane left, which is now being absorbed, giving rise to the condition? I am inclined to think that the cow has some organic change in the udder, and would recommend hot fomentations and the application of some simple, stimulating liniment to the parts, milking the teat separate until the milk vessel resumes its normal condition. A milk syphon will often relieve the condition of spraying. These cases are not uncommon amongst the dairies in Gloucestershire, England, and are invariably due to the condition of the udder. Milk is so very liable to contamination that a great variety of causes have to be looked at. I well remember a case that puzzled all the experts as to why at a certain period the butter was invariably spoiled, and my preceptor located the cause at the period when the cow was in season. DR. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S.]

Miscellaneous.

TREATMENT OF SANDY SOIL.

MR. GEO. F. SIMMONS, Korak :- "I would like to learn your advice with regard to treatment of sandy soil?"

[The question before us has very little to work on so far as giving a definite answer is concerned. There are many grades of what may be termed sandy soil, and many lines which may be followed regarding its treatment. We will suppose that the farm is a moderately level one, tolerably light, and on which mixed agriculture is to be followed. Such sort of land is perhaps as remunerative as any, when properly handled, as it is early, easily worked,

and readily gives up in the form of crops what is given to it in manure. To keep a good supply of humus in the soil is very important, because of its ability to retain moisture as well as its fertilizing influence. If a light soil is poor, it is a good plan to sow a crop for green manure, to which a nitrogenous fertilizer can well be supplied with advantage, as a very luxuriant growth will then result, to supply the needed humus. This can be done in the fall, after a crop of barley or fall wheat, or even after any spring cereal crop has been taken off, but it should be sown at the earliest moment. Buckwheat is largely grown for this purpose, but rape will answer equally well in a good growing season. The following year the rotation may commence with spring wheat, barley, or short-strawed oats, with which the field should be seeded down to clover and grass, or clover alone. If clover and grass, it may be allowed to lie for two years, but if clover alone, it should be ploughed the first year, immediately after the hay is taken off, or left till the aftermath has made a good growth, the latter preferred when a spring crop is to be sown. For a fall grain crop, rye does well on light soil, and will yield a good crop of straw as well as grain. Fall wheat may do all right, but is not so certain a crop on such land. For a spring crop there is nothing better than peas; being leguminous, will assimilate nitrogen from the air, and will leave the soil in a splendid loamy condition. The peas may be followed by oats, and they by a hoed crop of roots, or corn, the latter preferred. The land should receive a good dressing of farmyard manure in the fall or spring previous to the growing of the hoed crop. This will end a rotation, which should keep a light soil in a fertile and clean condition. We would advise feeding most of the crops to dairy stock, as by that method little or no fertility leaves the farm. Should this method not be found practicable by Mr. Simmons, we would say by all means grow as many leguminous crops (such as clovers, etc.) as possible, as they, and they alone, have the power of utilizing the free nitrogen of the air through microbes which exist in tubercles growing upon the roots.]

SEEDING DOWN WITH CORN.

THOS. BURNLEY, Camlachie :- "I would like to hear your opinion, or the opinion of others, whether I could seed down a corn field with grass seeds, after it is thoroughly cleaned of weeds? I would like to clean the land and enrich it without summer fallowing."

[We hardly think that such a plan of seeding would be safe to depend upon. 1st. Because if the grass seed did germinate, it would make a very spindly growth in the shade of the corn, and at the time of harvesting the corn, the clover would be pretty well tramped to death. 2nd. What did survive the corn harvesting would be too delicate to withstand a winter's frost sufficiently to yield a satisfactory hay crop; and 3rd. The seeding would be too irregular.

For enriching and cleaning land without summer-fallow, see answer to Mr. Simmon's question.]

MILLET FOR ENSILAGE.

J. H. ESDON, Curry Hill :- "When well grown, would Japanese millet make up in ensilage the elements lacking in corn, or would it in any way assist as beans and sunflowers do in Prof. Robertson's mixture?"

[Mr. Esdon sends us a magnificent sample of millet, measuring about five feet in height, grown by a neighbor. It was not specially selected, but simply a fair sample of the field. Corn fodder in itself has a wide nutritive ratio, which is made narrower or approaches a perfect ration by the addition of albuminoids of horse-beans. The fat, too, is relatively increased by the addition of sunflower heads. Millet, in a condition fit for ensilage, would not increase the albuminoids, nor fat, much beyond that already contained in corn ensilage. At the Ontario Experimental Farm, last fall, while one of the silos was being filled with corn, an occasional cart-load of millet was run in. When the silage was taken out it was found that the millet moulded at almost every layer. Had the millet been thoroughly mixed with the corn, no doubt the results would have been better.]

According to analysis made at the Mass. Agricultural College, fodder corn ensilage contains 8.0% albuminoids, or muscle forming element, 3.80% fat, and 51.28% starchy material, while Japanese millet contains 8.72% albuminoids, 2.33% fat, and 49.00% starch and sugar.

MARE WITH DISTEMPER AT LARGE.

SUBSCRIBER :- "My neighbor has a mare which he keeps apart from his other horses, and he allows it to run on the public road and it comes on my farm. I am afraid the mare has some distemper which may be communicated to my horses. What had I better do about it?"

[In most of the townships in Ontario there is a by-law prohibiting horses from running on the highways, and in those townships, or in any Province where the law provides that horses shall not be allowed to run at large on the highway, any animal found at large upon the highway may be impounded, and in any case when any horse is allowed to stray upon the land of another, whether any damage is caused or not, it may be impounded, and any damage done may be recovered from the owner.]

## TURNIPS BLIGHTED AND ROTTING.

JAS. H. ESDON, Curry Hill:—"What is the matter with my purple top turnips? They seem to be struck with blight, quite a per cent. are dying, and when pulled up are rotten, and in most instances full of worms. As to the condition of land in which they are growing, I might say that it is a nice friable loam, was in pasture three years, ploughed up last August, disked and cultivated twice last fall, top dressed while in pasture with fine, rotted manure, and before planting the field was given about 40 bushels of unleached ashes per acre. When the blight struck them the leaves of all the turnips turned yellow and dried up. About 20 per cent. are rotting. Two of my neighbors' fields are effected the same way. I have given my turnips plenty of cultivation, and hilled them up. They seem to be recovering to some extent, as the tops are growing up from the heart again. There may be half a crop yet. White turnips sown two months later are not the least effected, but four drills of white late turnips sown beside the Swedes are as badly effected as the purple tops."

[I may say that the same trouble you refer to as effecting turnips at Curry Hill, Ont., was noticed in a field of turnips at the Experimental Farm two years ago, and was also noticed in several places in this immediate vicinity. The plants were carefully examined here at the time, and specimens were sent to one or two specialists in the United States for examination. We were unable to determine the disease exactly, but from its character and general appearance believed it to be of bacterial origin. It was very severe in one field at the Experimental Farm, and practically caused the loss of the whole crop. All the diseased turnips were collected and buried in a pit. Care was taken not to replant on the same soil, and since that time it has not appeared. It would seem, from our experience, to be the outcome of peculiar soil and climatic conditions. It is undoubtedly a contagious disease, probably of bacterial origin, and should, therefore, be treated in such a manner as to prevent its spread. All diseased plants should be carefully separated from those uneffected, and should be destroyed or buried. I am of the opinion that soil treated with a heavy dressing of barnyard manure would be more favorable to the spread of this disease than the same soil treated with some form of chemical fertilizer. With regard to the worm infesting the decaying roots: we found the rotten turnips infested with dipterous larvae, which breed in all forms of decaying vegetable matter.]

JOHN CRAIG, Dominion Horticulturist.]

## The Central Canada Exhibition at Ottawa.

The seventh annual Fair of the Central Canada Exhibition Association promises to be the most successful in the history of the Association. It will, as far as arrangements are concerned, and judging by the applications for information, space, etc., from all over Canada, surpass any exhibition previously held. The directors of Ottawa's Permanent Fair, as it is called, have won the confidence of all classes, and this year the directors have not been less enterprising than in the past. Recognizing that many farmers are going more extensively into dairying to make money, the directors have paid special attention to that department. A whole building has been given over for exhibits, and the prize money increased several hundred dollars. In the building there will be butter-making competitions, while Prof. Robertson, of the Experimental Farm, has been secured to give addresses on the subject. New sections have also been added in the horses, cattle and swine classes, and improvements made for the benefit of the exhibitors in all classes. The value of the prizes has been raised, and the usual number of handsome gold medals are offered. No doubt the enterprise of the directors and other members will be appreciated. The Fair is from the 21st to the 29th of September.

## Sherbrooke Fair.

Final arrangements have been made with the different railways for a special train service, and the Association is to be congratulated upon having attained much better service (both for coming and going, from all directions), rates and excursions than was ever before granted in connection with the Sherbrooke Fair. More entries had last week been received for the main building than could well be accommodated, and in all class of live stock, etc., entries have been coming in thick and fast. The Secretary, Mr. H. R. Fraser, writes us that prospects were never so good before.

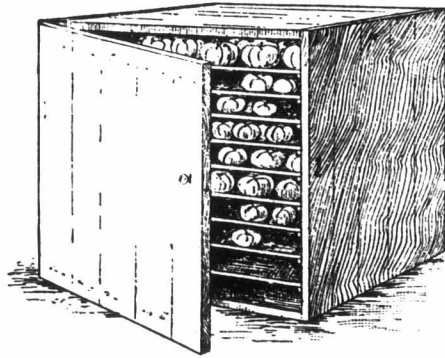
In consequence of continued internal dissensions, the Board of the Iowa Agricultural College recently demanded the resignation of four professors: H. C. Wallace, G. E. Patrick, D. A. Kent and F. A. Leighton, and ordered Prof. Curtis to sever his connection with a paper on which he has been engaged.

If oats are crushed or ground for horses, both the grain and chaff digest better, and the indigestible woody fibre of both being broken, admits of the action of the stomach more freely and fully. Whole oats, with rough gritty chaff, act on the stomach so as to be expelled in an undigested state, while those having a soft hull are more or less laxative, which is specially beneficial to breeding animals.

## GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

## Ripening Tomatoes.

It does not seem to be generally known that tomatoes do not require sun, but ripen best in warm, dark places. One can hardly pass along by country homes without seeing in the kitchen windows rows and rows of this delicious fruit, in all stages of ripening—and decaying too, perhaps; for sunstrokes are common among the "love apples," and exposure to too much light and sun-heat ruins them altogether oftentimes. The accompanying illustration, says the American Gardening, suggests a simple and suitable box or closet for storing tomatoes while they are in process of ripening. It is only a drygoods box, fitted with sliding shelves and a snug door. The time needed to thus fit it up



is scarcely worth the mentioning when one reflects upon the rich, red fruit, thus saved from "spoiling." The closet may be large or small, with more or less shelves, according to the amount of fruit raised. When filled, it should be set in a warm, moist place, and inspected from time to time, in order to remove any of the fruit that may have ripened, before there is possibility of decay, and consequent harm to the rest. The convenience of the sliding shelves is apparent here, as a whole shelf-full may be inspected at a glance by slipping out the shelf. Darkness is the important thing, and the closely fitting door at once secures that, leaving only the necessary moisture and warmth to be attended to.

## Marketing Fruits.

Looking through city and town markets during fruit season, it must be evident to the most casual observer that there is a want unsupplied. What is it? We answer, reliable brands of properly matured, high flavored fruit. There generally appears to be a plentiful supply of fruits, such as they are, but dealers are continually culling out quantities as refuse from almost every shipment received. The city and town housewife is constantly on the alert to secure the best fruits of each kind (mark you, we say *best*) for preserving and dessert table, and one has only to go out and try the experiment to find how difficult a task it is to find an entire basket, barrel or other package in every way satisfactory.

If we desire to increase the consumption of any article, the surest way is to place it before consumers in the most attractive form and of the finest quality. Are fruit growers and shippers doing this? We answer unhesitatingly, no! Fruit growers especially have a great deal to learn, notwithstanding the educating power of press and platform, that has been sending forth from time to time the latest and most reliable information upon the various points connected with this interesting subject.

It has become a serious matter, when we find that few, comparatively, out of the many thousands of fruit growers in Ontario alone, have taken the precaution this season to use the spraying mixtures tested by experts and found to be admirable preventatives of fungus diseases, and codling moth, curculio, etc. The cost in time and money per orchard would be a trifle; whereas, the good results of such spraying this season, had it been generally attended to, would have been enormous. In apples, the staple fruit, the difference has been estimated by scientific authorities at from 50% to 75% of an almost perfect crop this season, as against about 20% of an imperfect crop, out of which possibly 5% can be selected for a really good sample, such as should only be used for export.

Ontario has an area of apple orchard capable of producing in a full bearing season nearly ten million barrels, and yet, although we have had full crops, we have seldom marketed 20% of the crop, and even then the brands have almost always been mixed and undesirable. Instead of this state of affairs, at least nine-tenths of the crop should be fit for any market, and would be so if growers did their duty. But as time goes on, and orchardists continue to neglect, the case grows worse; brands are still on the decline, and consumers generally getting more suspicious of our product. The proportion of the crop going to the cider mill or refuse heap is on the increase; and even what has been shipped, too much of it has gone through the hands of careless packers and unprincipled shippers, to destroy the good name of our country.

There is no reason why this state of affairs should exist. Canada possesses in many sections, especially through Ontario, pretty generally, and Nova Scotia, in the Annapolis Valley, that happy

medium in climate and soils that seems peculiarly suited to fruit culture. It is an acknowledged fact that Canada is the home of the apple of finest flavor, color and texture, and all that remains is for growers to prosecute their calling with diligence and intelligence. Let them expend even half the time and outlay on their orchards that they do on the same area under any other crop, and observe the directions as to spraying, and the product will be largely of first quality, that will tend to extend markets by increasing the consumption.

Any grower can illustrate the matter practically for himself. Having observed the directions referred to, in which we include training or pruning, cultivation and manuring, as well as spraying, let him select the market he intends to grow for, at home or abroad, or both, according to the area he has under fruit. His aim will be to produce what the market demands. He will find it pay him to select with such scrupulous care that the fruit throughout each and every package will be of even size, and uniform in color and ripeness. Instead of picking his plums green and hard, his arrangements will be such that he will pick them when fully matured, allowing only time enough between tree and consumer to reach the market, and be promptly distributed, to go at once into the preserving pot. Thus having supplied a perfectly matured fruit, full flavored, and packed so that the contents of the basket are found to be of even brand throughout, he obtains an enhanced price, and at the same time secures the confidence of dealers and consumers. It is a fact that the plum crop goes into market, as a rule, before it is mature, and of so mixed a brand that it is difficult to select a passable basket.

The same rule applies to pears and apples, and in fact all fruits. It will pay local dealers to select such growers as will provide honestly fruits of each kind in their season, having special regard to picking only when mature and ready for use, selecting strictly for first and second class, packing evenly, according to class.

It seems to be a high aim to endeavor to give a perfectly even, honest package of fruit, but it is possible, and it pays. Let every grower make the trial honestly this season, of even a score of packages of any fruit, applying the "golden rule" when picking, selecting and packing. Pick when and what you would for your own table when you have a friend for a guest. Select for first grade as if preparing for exhibition, and pack with a consciousness of a competitor watching to find a spot or blemish in your brand, that he may snatch the prize of the best name from you. If you succeed, your brands will gain a reputation that will sell your fruit in any market, and always at the top price. But to hold that enviable place, be ever on the watch, or some careless employee may in one shipment injure your good name to an extent that may take a long time to rectify.

For the strictly honest, persistent, intelligent fruit grower, shipper and dealer, there is room. Fruit growing, properly prosecuted, is but in its infancy in Canada, and markets both at home and abroad are capable of being developed to an almost illimitable extent. Make a business of fruit growing, and attend to it as you would to any other line. There is "millions in it," and by following it up persistently and honestly, growers will fill a "long felt want."

## Horticultural Notes for September.

BY ELLIS F. AUGUSTINE.

All varieties of late fall and early winter apples should be carefully gathered, sorted and marketed with the beginning of this month. It has been fully demonstrated that the Wealthy can be successfully shipped to British markets if the fruit be gathered before it has fully ripened, and is carefully packed and handled. This is gratifying to fruit growers, as the Wealthy is a very hardy, beautifully marked apple, and an early and abundant bearer. Again, as with last season, peaches will give a fairly good crop in the south-western counties of Ontario, a section of country in which a crop is rarely obtained. This will no doubt prove a strong incentive to fruit growers to set out new orchards, and attempt once more to grow this most luscious fruit. In making a selection, none but the best and earliest varieties should be chosen. The Early Crawford still takes the lead, and commands the highest price. At this season of the year the benefits derived from spraying with Paris green and Bordeaux mixture are apparent to all. If you are not in possession of a good sprayer, procure one, by all means, before another spring, as the loss arising in a single season from worm-infested and scabby fruit will amount to much more than would cover the cost of a first-class spraying outfit.

Flemish Beauty is one of the very best early autumn pears, when rightly grown, being rich, buttery and melting, with a most delicious flavor. With us, this season, spraying with Bordeaux has entirely prevented the fruit from becoming cracked and covered with scab, to which it is so subject.

Let the hogs have free range of the orchard, for they will not only do good service in destroying the worms that infest all early fallen fruit, but the otherwise worthless apples will help to keep them in thriving condition, and can thus be turned into profit. If not already attended to, all the old canes of raspberries and blackberries should at once be cut out and burned, and the ground lightly ridged up toward each row of bushes. To obtain young plants to be set out next spring, black cap tips

should now be bent down and a little earth thrown over them, when they will quickly take root. The earlier this is done, the larger and stronger will the plants become. Small fruit may be grown in the newly set orchard, with the very best results, for not only will large returns be secured from the land while the trees are arriving at a bearing age, but the constant cultivation required will prove very beneficial to the young trees, and push them along at an amazing rate. The writer has an apple orchard of 216 trees, set out three years ago, which is planted to raspberries and blackberries, and it is something surprising how the trees have grown even during these last two dry seasons. The constant shallow cultivation given to the berry bushes acts as a mulch in retaining the moisture which would otherwise escape, and the trees have made double the growth of others upon land which has been cropped or seeded to grass. Blackberry root cuttings should now be made. They should be cut about 3 in. long, and scattered in shallow trenches, about 6 in. apart, and covered with a couple of inches of soil. These will heal over nicely during fall and winter, and be in good shape to make an early growth in the spring. To obtain new plantations from raspberries which sucker, shoots that have grown this season should be transplanted early next spring, although a year ago this past season we secured an excellent stand on an acre of light, mellow soil, by taking up shoots during the latter part of May, that had newly come up between the rows in the old plantation. Great care was taken to get a good root with each shoot, and they were kept carefully covered with a damp blanket until again planted. However, it will generally be found safer only to transplant such canes as have come up the previous season. Strawberry beds should still be kept loose and mellow, and entirely free from weeds. New plantations may now be made with fair prospects of success, if done on cool, cloudy days, and especially before and after showers. But it will be found much more satisfactory to delay planting until early spring, when the plants will make a very rapid growth, and be in the best possible condition for bearing a heavy crop of fruit the following year. With us, Wilson's Albany still takes the lead.

Onions should be harvested as soon as ripe, for if they be allowed to form a second growth, they will be in very poor condition for keeping through the winter. If not marketed at once they should be stored in some cool, airy place, entirely free from dampness.

All late weeds should at once be thoroughly destroyed, for it is these late weeds that produce the greatest quantity of seeds, and are the cause of so much trouble the following season.

### APIARY.

#### Selling Honey.

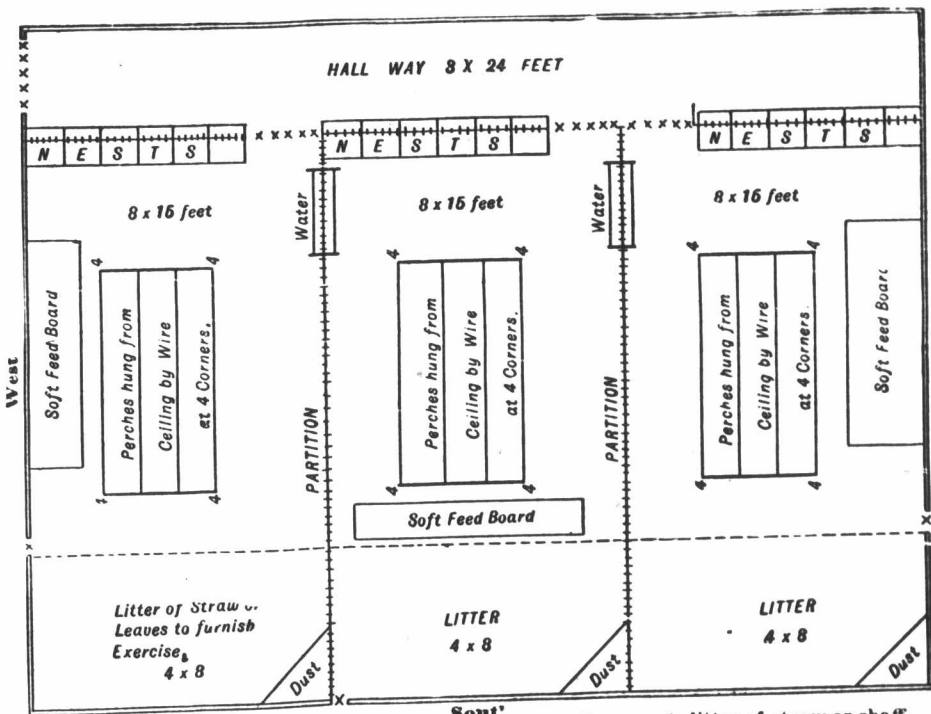
BY JOHN MYERS.

Now that the season for gathering the delicious nectar is over, and we know about how much honey we shall have to place upon the market, the thought that next takes possession of our minds is how shall we dispose of our crop to the best advantage? It does not always follow that in getting the highest price for our honey we make the most profit; it depends altogether on how much (valuable) time it takes to get the higher price. What I mean by valuable time is this: If, after having my honey all taken off the hives and getting it into suitable shape for the market, I have plenty of work to keep me going until next spring, making preparations for another season, and am receiving fair remuneration for the time spent at this work, then it would be far more profitable for me to send my honey to a commission agent, and receive 7 or 8 cents per pound for it, than it would be for me to spend my time trying to retail it here and there, providing that by so doing I could get 10 or 11 cents per pound for it. On the other hand, if, after having my honey ready for the market, I have plenty of time in which I could dispose of my crop for the higher price by retailing it, then I should say by all means do so. The next question that comes to us (providing we have the time) is what method or methods shall I adopt by which I shall be able to receive the best price for my honey? In the first place I would say, don't be afraid to let the people know you have honey for sale. If you are living in the country, on a main road leading to a town or city, put up a sign with the words, "Honey for Sale," on it. If you are living in a town or city, put up your sign and let the people know you have something to sell. You will be surprised how many customers will be attracted and induced to buy honey that would never think about it if they had not seen your sign. To illustrate, I will show you how the sign worked with me: Some three years ago, when I first removed on to the premises on which I am now situated, and after having disposed of what honey I could at the stores and elsewhere, I had about 100 pounds left, and it was getting rather late in the season, and I was at my wits' end to know how to

dispose of the balance. I conceived the idea of putting a sign up in front of my workshop; action followed the thought, and up went a sign with only those words on it: "Honey for Sale," and in less than five weeks after my honey was all gone, and it went to a great many who would never have thought of buying honey if their attention had not been called to it by that sign; and I might add that my business in retailing honey has increased every year, and the sign still hangs over my shop door. Another point: Commercial men, who are always travelling through our country, have in several instances been attracted by the sign, and have purchased large lots of honey at wholesale. Sometimes a notice in the newspaper has a good effect in helping one to dispose of his crop, and there are many other ways in which we can draw the attention of the people to what we have to sell. I desire to call attention specially to this point: that unless we do call the attention of the people to the fact that we have honey to sell, there will not be more than nine out of every ten persons that will inquire for it of themselves. Honey has not yet become a staple article, like butter, eggs, sugar, etc. (I hope we will see that day), and unless we take some means of drawing people's attention to it, we will not be so likely to succeed in selling it. Therefore, what I said before, I would say again: don't be afraid to let the people know that you have "Honey for Sale." Some time ago a bee-keeper called on me and asked how I succeeded in selling my honey, and if I was successful in disposing of my crop each season, for, said he:

"I am sure I could make a success of the bee business if I could only dispose of my crop each season; but, to be candid, Mr. Myers, I have honey at home that is three years old, and I cannot get rid of it."

"Well, now," I said, "Mr. C., that seems very



Ground Plan—18 x 24 feet.  
1 Represents hall-way, 3x24 feet.  
2-2-2 " nests.  
3-3-3 " soft feed boards.  
4-4-4 " roosts suspended by wires.  
5-5-5 Represents litter of straw or chaff.  
6-6-6 " dust baths.  
7-7-7 " runs.  
8-8-8 " doors.  
9-9-9 " water.

queer; but do you try to sell your honey?"

"Yes, he said; "I tried every way I know how, but I cannot succeed in selling it."

"Well, Mr. C., you will excuse me, but will you please state to me the methods you use in trying to sell your honey?"

"Yes," he said; "I go around to the stores and sell all I can for cash, and where I can't get the cash I take trade; and then my neighbors come and get some, and in this way I sell quite a lot, but not nearly the quantity I can raise."

I said, "Have you a sign up to let the people know you have honey for sale?"

"No!"

"Do you take pains to see that your grocer always keeps your honey in view?"

"No!"

"Do you ever go around and try to sell your honey through the country, and in your neighboring towns and villages?"

"No!"

"Have you ever put an advertisement in your town paper?"

"No!"

"Well, Mr. C., you have not gone far enough. Now, when you go home, get a small sign and fasten it on your honey-house, or where the passers-by can see it, and try hard in all the ways that I have stated, and if you do not succeed in selling all your honey, then come to me and I will buy all the honey you have left."

I need hardly say that I never had to buy a pound from him. The difficulty is that most honey-producers think they ought to be able to sell their honey the same as they do any other kind of produce; but, as I said before, honey has not yet become a staple article, and until it does we will have to bend all our energies to the different methods of attracting the attention of the people, and by so doing induce them to buy our product.

### POULTRY.

#### A Cheap and Modern Poultry House.

At the present time, when farmers are finding out that it is the little things about the farm that gives the sure profit, there is a demand for cheap, convenient and durable poultry houses. We herewith give a plan reproduced from "Low Cost Poultry Houses," by J. W. Darrow, and published by The Fancier's Review, Chatham, N. Y., which seems to fill the above requirements very well.

When more than one breed is desired to be kept, it will be necessary to arrange for a building having partitions. The accompanying illustration represents a building 18x24 ft., inside view, which can be substantially put up for a small sum. It is arranged with a door entering into a hallway, which runs full length of the building, and is three feet wide, giving ample room to run a wheelbarrow in to clean out the various compartments; also a drop door is left on the nests, the back part of which extends into the hall, and allows you to remove eggs or examine nests without entering into the compartment where the fowls are. The nests may be made movable, so as to be easily taken out and renovated when necessary. The roosts are suspended near the centre of each pen by wires at the four corners, with a hook, making them portable and very easily taken out and renovated. At the right-hand corner of each pen is shown a dusting place, 2x2x3 feet. They are immediately beneath

the large windows, where they will be kept warm and dry by the sun's rays. A six-inch board runs through the entire length of the building, cutting off four feet from each pen to contain litter of straw or leaves to furnish exercise by way of scratching for grain, which may be thrown among it. Soft feed boards are shown on diagram of each pen, which are made 2x6, and lathed 18 inches high, roof shape all round, leaving the laths wide enough apart so that the fowls can get their heads through to eat comfortably. This prevents them from tramping and spoiling the feed; this is made portable and easy to clean.

The partitions are boarded tight; 18 inches high, the remainder being lathed with lath or wire. The water troughs are made to slide under the partition, which of itself forms a fence to keep fowls from getting any more than their heads in to drink. The height of front to eaves is nine feet; a one-foot board can be run up past, which will add to the appearance of the building. The back is six feet high, which allows

a drop of three feet in eighteen, amply sufficient to run off water. Material required: 480 feet common boards, 600 feet ship caps for sides and ends, 40 pieces 2x4, 12 feet; 10 pieces 2x4, 18 feet; 3 large windows, 3 small windows, 100 lbs. tar felt, 30 feet wire netting, 4 feet wide; 5 bunches lath; nails and lock.

#### Manitoba Poultry Association.

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Poultry Association was held July 25th in the Manufacturers' Building, on the Exhibition grounds, Winnipeg. Mr. H. A. Chadwick, president, occupied the chair. Dr. W. J. Hinman, secretary-treasurer, presented his financial report, showing that about \$40 remained in the treasury.

The election of officers took place and the following were elected: E. L. Drewery, honorary president; H. A. Chadwick, president; J. C. Harrison, Brandon, first vice-president; S. J. Thompson, Carberry, second vice-president; A. H. Rumball, Winnipeg, secretary; G. H. Greig, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg, treasurer. Executive—A. Lawrence, Morden; D. F. Wilson, Brandon; H. S. Maw, Winnipeg; S. Ling, Joseph Lemon and W. Rutherford, of Winnipeg. Auditors—S. Wise and C. M. Richardson.

On motion of Mr. Maw, seconded by Mr. Lawrence, a vote of thanks to the Local Government for the annual grant to the Association was unanimously passed.

Votes of thanks were also tendered to the President and the retiring secretary-treasurer for their services.



### Chats Upon the Porch.—III.

Sunset again, and the flush of it fell all yellow across the group upon the porch, lighting the City Woman's brown hair until it shone in golden threads, and brought forth wondering exclamations of admiration from the Young Girl.

"Won't you tell us how you keep your hair so soft and glossy? Mine gets so hard and frowsy," she said.

The City Woman smiled. "You can't alter the nature of your hair," she answered. "Its quality is a matter of inheritance and temperament very largely. But you may modify or improve the natural condition by care and applied knowledge."

"Well, give me the knowledge, and I'll apply it," urged the Young Girl, saucily, running her fingers lightly through her wavy locks as she spoke.

"In the first place," she said, "do not wash your hair too often. Let me see; you have washed it once a week since I came a month ago. That is far too often."

"Saidie Smith washes her's twice a week, and puts soda in the water as well, and it is always pretty and fluffy," announced the Young Girl, defensively.

"Then Saidie is a very foolish girl," asserted the City Woman. "Very soon her hair will become brittle and broken. It will grow weak and thin—dead," as the hair-dressers say—and will need to be helped out in the dressing with that inartistic evil—a switch.

"I had not supposed that this misuse of soda and ammonia as a hair wash had reached the country. In the city we have far too much of it, and my own hair-dresser tells me that to it, more than any other thing, may be attributed the early coming of grey hair."

"I remember, as a little girl, that a young face beneath grey hair was sufficiently rare to cause comment; and it was generally attributed to some nervous shock or disease. But now it is so common a thing that no one deems it necessary to account for it in any way."

"I number among my acquaintances a dozen women under thirty, each of whom have hair more or less touched with grey; while among those between thirty and forty, it is the exception to find one with locks unpowdered with the dust of Miller Time."

"I don't want to grow grey early," said the Young Girl, in an alarmed tone. "No one would marry a girl with grey hair."

There was a little bubble of laughter from the group upon the porch at the maiden's sincerity of speech. It floated across the lawn to where the old white hen was clucking her chicks under her wings. She shook her red comb in alarm, and turned her bright eyes to the porch; until being satisfied that no evil was intended, she fell to preening her feathers and pecking the little yellow heads that poked out from their warm nesting-place.

"I so often wonder," continued the City Woman, "that women do not take more care of their hair. It is such a beautiful thing, and such a mystic thing also. You know, do you not, that the hair has a wonderful vitality: that it grows rapidly after death, and remains imperishable long after every other portion of the body has crumbled to dust."

"Isn't it Browning who tells the story of the girl with the golden hair,

'Hair a wonderful flax and floss,  
Meshes of gold and floods of it too.'

Who, vain of this one beauty, begged that at her death it might not be cut off, but buried with her:

'Leave my poor gold hair alone.'

And how, many years afterward, when, in repairing the church, her coffin was disturbed, it broke apart to discover a heap of golden coin.

"It is the same poet, too, who talks of the Venetian women:

'Dear dead women, with such hair too,  
Nothing can destroy its gold.'

"Browning evidently preferred the 'fair, fair, with golden hair' type of women. But many of us delight rather in the pretty, rich chestnut or glossy black. For my own part, I think nothing so effective as a certain blue-black hair, that is rather rare and not often poetized either by poets or lovers."

"Since we have no hair-dressers in the country, could you not give us a few hints concerning the care of the hair," asked the farmer's wife, smoothing her thin locks lightly.

"I can only tell you what I have discovered by experience, and in chats with a few skilled hair-dressers," said the City Woman. "But, since my own hair is somewhat troublesome, being naturally both fine and weak, I have given considerable study to the subject, and know whereof I speak."

"First, then, do not wash the hair oftener than once a month. It does not do to deprive it of its natural oil by frequent washing.

"Do not use artificial heat to dry the hair, if it can be avoided. Use a linen towel lightly in the earlier stage; then take the hair between the hands and rub it; also rub the scalp well with the fingers—it stimulates the roots. Strong, thick hair is not injured by rougher treatment, but fine hair should be dried very carefully in this manner.

"Do not put ammonia or soda into the water. This is emphatic. It makes the hair brittle and dry. Use white of egg or a pinch of borax—the first is better.

"When you go into town once a month, let the hair-dresser trim the ends of your hair. Any ordinary hair-cutter can do this. And once in three months, if possible—at least, once in six months—have the hair singed. This can only be done by the professional hair-dresser. This will keep the ends from splitting and stimulate the growth.

"Brush the hair night and morning, but not enough to irritate the scalp.

"If the hair is inclined to be too oily, use bay rum two or three times a week, rubbing it in at the roots with the finger tips. This is also very good for dandruff or heated scalp. And once a week take a little coal oil at night and rub it into the scalp with the finger tips. It is better than all patent hair washes for stimulating the growth.

"The secret of the whole matter is that the scalp should be treated like the rest of the body, and whatever tends to cleansing, to coolness and soothing, to allaying any unnatural heat of the head and preventing disease of the scalp, may be considered safe application. If the scalp be kept in good, healthy condition, the hair will require little attention beyond regular brushing, and occasional clipping and singeing.

"A good head of hair is often hereditary, but, like other inherited good things, it requires to be taken care of."

"What about bleaching the hair?" queried the Young Girl.

"I think no really nice woman—one of delicate perceptions—would care to bleach her hair; although it is often effective and not necessarily harmful, if done by a hair-dresser. An amateur should never attempt it.

"But if a woman has flaring red hair, and chooses to give it just the little deepening tint that makes it a glorious Titian or auburn, I should not condemn her. A touch of these tinting preparations—they are hardly dyes—add much beauty to many a woman's hair, that would otherwise remain an inartistic feature. Remember, I do not advise it, since the less of artifice in a woman's adorning the better. But, since artificial teeth and switches are granted permissible, why condemn the touch of artificial grace to the hair that nature has denied.

"Now, little maid," and the City Woman leaned over to smooth the Young Girl's wavy locks, "don't you begin bleaching or tinting, but let your hair alone. Wash it once a month, shake it out in the sunshine, brush it a good deal, and then rest content that it will not grow grey, even if you delay marrying until forty."

—MINNIE MAY.

### Recipes.

#### CUCUMBER PICKLES.

One hundred green cucumbers about two inches long will fill four glass quart jars. Soak twenty-four hours in rather strong brine, then pour off the brine and rinse in cold water. To this number of cucumbers use three quarts of pure cider vinegar, one cup of sugar, one ounce of whole cloves, one ounce stick cinnamon, one ounce small black peppers, and a few small red peppers. Scald the cucumbers in the vinegar. As soon as the vinegar is scalding hot dip them out, fill the cans, and then pour the vinegar over them till the can is full. Seal hot.

#### TOMATO PRESERVES.

Make a rich syrup; when it is boiling drop in small tomatoes which have little water and few seeds; when they begin to grow soft add small pieces of lemon rind. If wanted rich, cook till all is a thickened mass. If you want to seal, they need not be cooked that length of time.

#### PUMPKIN PIE.

Cut the pumpkin in small pieces, cover with water and a little salt; boil slowly till the pulp is dry; rub through a colander. For one pie take two tablespoons of the pulp, one cup of milk, one egg, half cup sugar; spice with nutmeg and ginger.

#### CHILI SAUCE.

Thirty ripe tomatoes, ten onions, six green peppers, two cups sugar, five tablespoonfuls salt, one pint vinegar; peel tomatoes and cut; chop onions; boil two hours.

#### STUFFED TOMATOES.

Twelve large, smooth tomatoes, one teaspoonful salt, a little pepper, one tablespoonful butter, one of sugar, one cupful of bread crumbs, one teaspoonful of onion juice. Arrange the tomatoes in a baking pan. Cut a thin slice from the smooth end of each; with a small spoon scoop out as much of the pulp and juice as possible without injuring the shape. When all have been treated in this way, mix the pulp and juice with the other ingredients, and fill the tomatoes with this mixture. Put on the tops and bake slowly for three-quarters of an hour. Slide the cake turner under the tomatoes, and lift gently on to a flat dish. Garnish with parsley and serve.

#### GREEN CORN PATTIES.

Twelve ears sweet corn grated, one tablespoonful salt, one teaspoonful pepper, one egg beaten in two tablespoonfuls flour. Mix, make in small cakes and fry in butter or sweet lard.

#### The Way of It.

This is the way her youth went:  
Care and love for a motherless brood  
Drained her heart of its fiery blood;  
Small denials, unfinished things,  
Blunted ador and clipped her wings.  
That is the way her youth went.

This is the way her love went:  
There came the hope which maidens prize,  
A woman's longing for closer ties,  
Then love adopted, though close it be;  
But duty spoke, and she made no plea.  
That is the way her love went.

After a season of pain, 'twas done,  
The calm, pale face in its coffin lay;  
But far and wide in the realms of day  
The angels shouted to greet her home,  
And Heaven was happier now she had come.  
That is the way her life went.

Good Housekeeping.

#### Kisses.

"Kiss me softly and speak to me low."

There is a story told of an old Scotch deacon who courted a girl for a good many years, but never found courage enough to ask her to marry. One day, after they had been "keepin' company" for about ten years, he ventured to solicit a kiss.

"Let me first ask a blessing," he said, and falling upon his knees, he implored the divine benediction. He next, with due circumspection and Scotch deliberation, possessed himself of the kiss, when, with a sounding smack, he exclaimed:—"Wh! woman, but it was good! Let us return thanks."

#### A Lost Pearl.

I do not know where I lost it,  
For it slipped from a broken string,  
And far away from sight to-day  
It lies a neglected thing.

Or worse, since it may be another  
Is wearing my pearl of price,  
And the gem that was mine, with its lucent shine,  
May be set in some strange device.

I do not know when I lost it;  
It was just when the dawning burst  
Through the crystalline bars of the lingering stars  
That with sorrow I missed it first.

I never dreamed half how precious  
Was my beautiful pearl to me  
Till the grief of its loss, a heavy loss,  
I bore over land and sea.

You marvel! You do not divine it!  
I have lost what I could not lend,  
What I'll mourn while I live; for no art can give  
To my heart the lost heart of my friend.

Margaret Sangster.

A lady, writing from Japan, says:—"Housekeeping here has no trials. The worn and vexed spirits of American chatelaines ought to rest in Japan after death. Capable and faithful servants are plenty and cheap. Our establishment boasts of five, and for these we pay about what two would cost in New York. I do not visit my kitchen once a month, never give an order outside of a spoken wish, yet the domestic machinery moves with an ease and perfection unattainable at home by almost any effort on the part of the mistress. The manners of the servants are amusing, not to say startling, to an American accustomed to the cheerful familiarity of her native help. Every night at bedtime our five retainers appear, prostrate themselves in succession to the earth and retire. This is to wish me good-night and to renew their testimony of profound respect and pleasure over the privilege of serving me. It was difficult at first to preserve the necessary dignity for the ceremony, but now I am as majestically gracious as any other potentate. The other day, on one of my rare visits to the kitchen, a hairpin became loosened and dropped without my notice. I had been seated in my own room only a few moments when my houseman entered, bearing a small salver, which he presented to me with many genuflections. Fancy my surprise to see a little hairpin upon it, and to learn from my proud but embarrassed servitor that it had fallen to the kitchen floor from my head. Afterwards I found there had been a discussion as to who should pick it up, and almost a quarrel as to whom belonged the inestimable honor of hearing it to its owner!"

#### Life's Compensations.

Two small chaps mos' allus meets  
Bout school-time in the up-town streets:  
One is the little Rob Ragged boy,  
An' the other is rich young Fontleroy.  
The rich little man wears velvet clothes,  
An' his pa's worth—oh, nobody knows!  
But I guess he wishes 'at he could play  
Like little Rob Ragged does all day—  
Tag!  
You's it.

'Cause little Rob Ragged, he looked at him,  
A-marchin' home, all starched and prim,  
With a wonderin' glance of mild surprise,  
An' a pityin' look in his bright blue eyes,  
As much as to say, "Well, I wouldn't trade,  
Ef my pants be patched, an' my coat home-made!  
But the little heart under the velvet coat  
Sort o' jumps an' sticks in the rich lad's throat,  
An' he sez to himself, "Oh, I wish I could play  
Like little Rob Ragged does all day—  
Tag!  
You's it.

THE QUIET HOUR.

"Only for Jesus."

Only for Jesus! Lord, keep it for ever. Sealed on the heart and engraved on the life! Pulse of all gladness and nerve of endeavour. Secret of rest and the strength of our strife.

"The Dove in the Heart, or the Perfect Peace of God."

(Continued from page 329.)

The Peace of God keeps also the will, whose unrest is found in unfixing and vacillating purposes. No man can be at peace until his choice settles finally and fixedly on God and goodness. As well try to get a magnetic needle to rest until it settles steadily toward its pole, as to seek rest for a human will until its resolves center upon Him who is the Pole of all true decision. The best human resolution, without God, fails at the critical point of temptation and trial, as the seven green withes and new ropes failed to hold and bind Samson. All history is full of broken pledges, and the pavement to perdition is a mosaic made of their fragments. What is temptation but an appeal of sin to the will? And when the temptation is mighty enough to subdue and overcome the resolve, it turns the whole man about as the bit turns the horse, or the rudder the vessel. How and where shall we find stability of determination? What shall hold us firm in the hour of trial when all our best resolves are put to the proof? Let us learn from the Psalmist: "O God, my heart is fixed, my heart is fixed"!

My heart is fixed! fixed on God, fixed by God, fixed in God. That is the secret both of man's victory and the devil's defeat. . . . What rest for the restless will; to wind about the throne of God, to root itself in the Rock of Ages; to make one final choice of God, so that no room remains for doubt or hesitation! There is the secret of peace—to settle with one's self and with God, forever, that He is my Master, whose I am beyond recall, whom I serve without ceasing or attempting compromise with any other master! The greatest saints have at some time come to this, the crisis of final surrender. Some have written out their full commitment, their last will and testament, in which all things are absolutely given up and handed over to God, spirit, soul, body. But whether in form or fact, that self-surrender, that final commitment, that last resolve, is necessary to the perfect peace of God. So long as one inch of doubtful or disputed territory remains, Satan has a foothold and advantage ground. There is no greater peril to a believer than the neutral territory where doubtful indulgences lie, where duty and inclination dispute for supremacy, where no final decisive battle has yet been fought that makes that no longer neutral ground. . . . From the hour when a child of God says, "Henceforth I am wholly the Lord's, nevermore to find any pleasure save in Him, nevermore to leave open any door of doubtful self-indulgence," all compromise with conscience is at an end. The peace of a will fixed on God is ours, for no chance of a parley with sin and self remains. Here, in the territory of fixed resolve, where God's will is so supreme that even doubtful indulgences are treated as sins, or at best as "weights" to be "laid aside"; here is the great defeat-ground of the devil, and here the days of heaven come down to earth to bless the true followers of Jesus with the perfect peace of God.

Perfect peace is in this song of salvation linked inseparably with perfect trust. "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on Thee, because he trusteth in Thee. Trust ye in the Lord forever!" Trust is simply faith in action, perfect trust is faith making a full and final committal of everything to God. . . . The nature of trust is hinted in the etymology of the word, which is closely akin to the word true. True, truer, truest,—TRUST. What is trust but reliance upon the truth of another? and because God is the truest of all beings, we trust Him implicitly and absolutely.

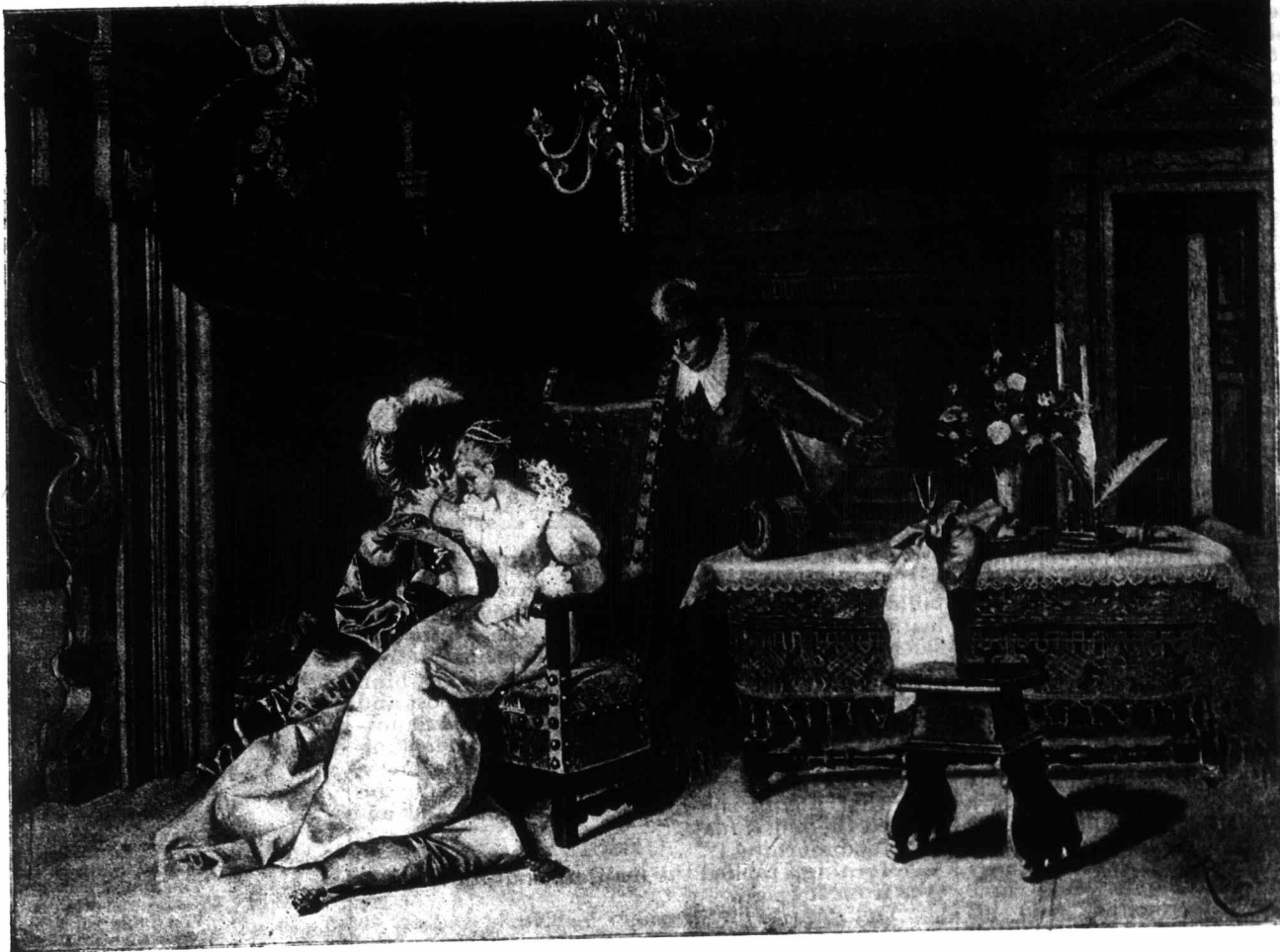
It becomes a question of the utmost importance, therefore, how our trust in God may be so perfected, as to perfect also our peace in God. The secret of perfect trust is very simple, yet but few learn it.

We seek by many mistaken ways an increase of faith, and find only disappointment. Our greatest mistake is looking within rather than without. Mrs. Fletcher tells of a convert's dream: how he seemed to be deep in a well, and looking up could see through the narrow rim of the well's mouth a star that seemed to let down silver lines of light to lift him up. If he looked up steadily, he felt himself rising; if he looked down into the well, he felt himself falling; and by simply keeping his eyes fixed upward he rose out of the well. The dream is a parable: if we look up, we go up; if we look down, we go down. Faith is never perfected by a morbid introspection, but by "looking away unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith." To get our eyes off self and on Him, that is the simple secret of increase of faith. He is the Rock of Ages. The feet that stand on that Rock have a sure resting place, immovable, eternal; and amid the wreck and ruin of all that can be shaken, this Rock is found to be unshakable. Thus stayed on Thee, O God, the mind is kept in perfect peace, because in perfect trust.

O my soul, wouldst thou have the perfect peace of God, the Holy Dove, in thy secret chambers? Then must thou trust Him even in the darkest hour, and whatever His will be, say, "Thy will be done?"

REV. A. T. PIERSON, D. D.

"Take my life, dear Lord, and use it: Wholly Thine, so let it be! Filled each moment from Thy fullness, Moulded, guided, ruled by Thee. All the mingled, broken story Of the past Thou readest well;



THE CONFIDANT.

All the changeful shade and sunshine Of the future Thou canst't tell. Glad and free with Thee I leave them, All my longings lost in one: Higher, closer, nearer, draw me To Thyself till years are done."

To be dependent on others for sympathy and comfort makes you weak; to be self-dependent makes you weaker still, for that fails you in the day of your greatest need; to become independent is a dream of your pride, for no such thing is possible; to become dependent on God makes you strong—yea, clothes you out of His own Almightyness, and draws you up into His safety and refuge. E. H. SEARS.

The child-like faith that asks not sign, Waits not for wonder or for sign, Believes because it loves, aright, Shall see things greater, things divine. Keble.

Welcome Laughter.

Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine. Learn how to tell a story. A well-told story is as welcome as a sunbeam in a sick room. Learn to keep your own troubles to yourself. The world is too busy to care for your ills and sorrows. Learn to stop croaking. If you cannot see any good in the world, keep the bad to yourself. Learn to hide your pains and aches under a pleasant smile. No one cares to hear whether you have the earache, headache or rheumatism. Don't cry. Tears do well enough in novels, but they are out of place in real life. Learn to meet your friends with a smile. The good-humored man or woman is always welcome, but the dyspeptic or hypochondriac is not wanted anywhere, and is a nuisance as well.

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

The Confidant.

FROM THE ORIGINAL PAINTING BY PIO RICCI. Common to all feeling human hearts is the sentiment of the old Latin saying that "Of no worldly good can the enjoyment be perfect, unless it is shared by a friend." Truly

Friendship's another element of life: Water and fire not of more general use. To the support and comfort of the world, Than friendship to the being of our joy.

But friendship, is for the sharing, and thereby the lessening of sorrow, as well as for the fellowship, and thereby the increase of joy: for it is a notable and blessed ordinance of human nature that in our hearts the emotion of joy is enlarged and that of pain diminished by mutual participation. What may, in the best sense of the word, be called sentimental friendships, are perhaps most common among the gentler sex, and prevail especially in young life. And very beautiful are such fusions of being. The twin spirits are never happy apart: all their occupations, their duties, their pleasures, their reading, their studies—everything that admits of companionship is pursued in common, and all the while the deepest as well as the most trifling thoughts and feelings are exchanged and become equally the property of both. The friends are "like a double cherry, seeming parted, but yet a union in partition, two lovely berries moulded on one stem, with two seeming bodies, but one heart." Such would be an ideal instance of maiden friendship.

The young ladies of our picture we may fancy to be bound by a tie of this nature. One of them has received an epistle that gravely concerns her happiness, and is now sharing the secret of its contents with "her other self." The frilled and feathered gallant in the background betrays rather an unseemly curiosity with reference to the subject of the confidence,—so much so that we cannot help suspecting that he has a personal interest at stake. Possibly jealously may prompt him to discover who has been writing so seriously to the lady in whose estimation he would fain stand first; or, more probably—for his expression is almost too complacent for that of a jealous person—he is himself the author of the epistle, an amorous valentine, and he desires to learn its effect upon her whose charms it celebrates, and whose sweet pity it invokes. His clandestine behavior in the circumstances may be justified on the plea that "all's fair in war," for if he is a lover not yet

accepted, he is practically laying siege to his lady's heart, and may be pardoned for the use of all current military expedients to insure its capture.

The artist has bestowed particular care upon the accessories of his picture. The rich and stately furniture of the apartment and the elegant draperies have received masterly treatment at his hands.

A Late Eclipse.

On the morning of the late eclipse, Captain Von S —, of the Fusiliers, issued the following verbal order to his company, through his sergeant-major, to be communicated to the men after forenoon parade:

"This afternoon a solar eclipse will take place. At 3 o'clock the whole company will parade in the barracks yard in fatigue jackets and caps. I shall explain the eclipse to the men. Should it rain, they will assemble in the drill shed."

The sergeant-major, having set down his commanding officer's instructions in writing, as he had understood them, formed the company into hollow square, at the conclusion of the morning drill, and read his version of the order to them, thus: "This afternoon a solar eclipse will take place in the barracks yard, by order of the captain, and will be attended by the whole company in fatigue jackets and caps.

"The captain will conduct the solar eclipse in person.

"Should it rain, the eclipse will take place in the drill shed."

Newmarket, Ont.

A. R.



**TAMWORTHS AND SHROPSHIRE.**

John Bell,  
Clydesdale Farm,  
Amber, Ont.

Has on hand and FOR SALE a lot of choicely bred Tamworth Swine of all ages, bred from noted prize-winning strains. Also a few extra good Shropshire Lambs of both sexes. Inspection requested. Milliken Station, Midland Div. G. T. R. Telephone office, Agincourt. Phone, Thornhill, P. O., Ont. 17-0-m

**DEEP MILKING SHORTHORNS.**

For sale, young cows and heifers. Fair Maid of Hullet, which produced 3,520 pounds milk and 150 pounds butter in the 90 days test at Chicago, is a specimen of what this herd can do. W. M. GRAINGER & SON, Lonsboro, Ont. 13-y-om

**CARGILL HERD OF SHORTHORNS.**

Stock from imp. bulls and imp. and home-bred cows. Catalogue now in printer's hands. Send for one. H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONT. 11-y-om

**SHORTHORNS.**  
I have FOR SALE two Shorthorn heifers and two bull calves of fine breeding, fine colors, fine form and carriage, in fine condition, at fine out prices. Also one or two cows.  
D. ALEXANDER, BRIGDEN, Lambton Co., Ont. 5-f-0

**IMPORTED SHORTHORNS.**

D. D. WILSON, Ingleside Farm, SEAFORTH, Ont. IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Imported stock from the herds of Wm. Duthie and W. S. Marr for sale; also Canadian-bred from imported bulls and out of imported dams. Farm one mile from G. T. R. station. 13-L-om

**SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE AND BERKSHIRES**

10 choice Shropshire yearling rams, 15 yearling ewes, 20 ram lambs, and 20 ewe lambs, all from the (imp.) Bradburne ram, for sale at prices to suit the times. Inspection invited.

W. G. PETTIT, 13-y-om Freeman P. O., Burlington Stn., G. T. R.

**FOR SALE.**

A choice lot of Shorthorns—bulls & heifers—of good quality and of the most approved breeding. Show animals a specialty. The accompanying cut represents Fair Queen 2nd, the foundation of my herd. Her produce offered for sale. Come and see us, or write for particulars. JOHN MORGAN & SONS, KERWOOD, ONT. 16-2-k-om

**AMPLE SHADE STOCK FARM.**

Shorthorns and Leicesters

OUR SPECIALTIES.

Choice Young Stock of Both Sexes for Sale.

E. GAUNT & SONS, St. HELENS, ONT.

We now have FOR SALE Four Superior Shorthorn Bulls of different ages, sired by such noted bulls as imported Baron Lenton and imported Reporter and Cavalier, also some extra good Cows and Heifers.

J. & A. SOMMERVILLE, ELDER'S MILLS, Ont. 3-1-y-om

**TWO SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.**

Good ones; prize-winning ancestry; low prices. Come and see them.

H. & W. D. SMITH, Hay, Ont. Exeter, G. T. R., one-half mile. 13-1-y-om

**SUNNYSIDE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS**

Choice animals, either sex, all ages, for sale at any time. Correspondence solicited. Address: McDUFFEE & BUTTERS, Stanstead, P. Q. 16-y-om

**Ontario Agricultural College ANNUAL SALE.**

By order of the Minister of Agriculture, the Sixteenth Annual Sale of Surplus Stock, the property of the Ontario Government, will take place at College Farm at GUELPH, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3rd. A number of superior animals, representing several breeds of cattle, sheep and swine, either bred or imported by the Ontario Agricultural College, will be sold by Public Auction. For Catalogue, giving full particulars, apply to WM. RENNIE, Farm Superintendent. 17-c-om JAMES MILLS, PRESIDENT.

H. I. ELLIOTT, Riverview Farm, Danville, P. Q. Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns. Representatives of the most noted Scotch families: Duchess of Glosters, Claret, Lovely, Nonpareils, Minas, Rosebud and Mayflower. Herd headed by the imp. Cruickshank bull, King James. 15-1-f-om

**Holstein Bull For Sale.**

To avoid in-breeding I must sell my stock bull, Netherland Romulus. This is one of the best Holstein bulls in Canada. He won second premium at the Industrial this year in the strongest class ever shown there. Warranted right every way, perfectly quiet, and as good as when he was a two-year-old. Price very low. R. S. STEVENSON, Ancaster P. O., Ont. 13-1-y-om

**MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.**

The fine yearling bull Netherland Consul, a son of the silver medal bull Netherland Statesman's Cornelius, and the great cow Polanthus imp., that gave 13100 lbs. milk in a year at two years old, now for sale. He should go to head a herd.—G. W. OLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT. 12-y-om

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS AND TAMWORTH PIGS.**

Will Again Exhibit at Toronto. Will be pleased to meet all our old friends and many new ones—to see our stock and consult our prices. A choice lot, of excellent breeding, and all ages, for sale. Our Tamworths are a rare lot. Come and see them. Prices with the times.

A. C. HALLMAN & CO., New Dundee, Waterloo Co., Ont. Shipping Stations: Petersburg, G. T. R., and Ayr. C. P. R. Send for catalogue. 12-2-y-om

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.**

**MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM**

H. BOLLERT, CASSEL, ONT.

Several very choice young cows and heifers, due to calve in Nov. and Dec., are now for sale at very reasonable prices. If you want the best, come and see them, or write for full description and prices. Maple Grove Holsteins lead in production. Every animal in the herd priced. Visitors always welcome. 13-1-y-om

**LARGE IMP. YORKSHIRE PIGS**

**HOLSTEIN: CATTLE.**

We breed nothing but the best, and sell cheap and guarantee satisfaction, or ask no pay. Come and see us, or write for prices and be convinced. FLETCHER BROS., Oxford Mills P. O., Ont., Kemptonville Station, C. P. R. 5-1-y-om

**C. C. & G. F. CLEVELAND**

(J. L. Goodhue & Co., Mfgs., Leather Belting) BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF Durham Cattle, Standard Bred Horses, Chester White Swine. Young Stock for Sale. Address—C. C. & G. F. CLEVELAND, Greenlands Stock Farm, Danville, Que. 17-1-y-om

**INGLESIDE: HEREFORDS**

ANXIETY 4th and THE GROVE 3rd Strains.

Prize winners for '94. Special offering of choice young bulls, registered calves of '94, \$40 to \$60 apiece. Also a very promising bull 21 months old. Address: H. D. SMITH, Ingleside Farm, G. T. R. Station. 17-1-y-om

**FOR HEREFORDS**

WRITE TO F. A. FLEMING, 5-y-om Weston, Ont.

**GUERNSEYS AND LARGE YORKSHIRES.**

FOR SALE A choice bull calf, two months' old, bred from heavy-milking, high-testing stock. Also ten grand young pigs ready to ship.

W. H. & C. H. McNISH, LYN, ONT. 15-d-0

**GUERNSEYS**

This is the Dairy breed for ordinary farmers. Large, vigorous and hardy, giving plenty of rich milk. Imported Bull Benefit, son of Vice-Pres. Morton's famous butter cow Bienfaitrice 4th, heads the herd. Address: SYDNEY FISHER, Alva Farm, Knowlton, P. Q. 17-1-y-om

**A. McCALLUM & SON,**

Sprucehill Farm, Danville, Que.

**PURE-BRED AYRSHIRES and BERKSHIRE PIGS.**

13-1-f-om

**J. YULL & SONS,**

Meadowside Farm, Carleton Place, Ontario.

Our herd is composed of seventy-five head: Leonard Meadowside—1423—first prize at World's Fair, heads the herd. Cows of the deepest milking strain, having won several medals at provincial tests. Shropshire sheep and Berkshire pigs. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Visitors welcome met at train. Give us a call. 7-y-om

**THE GLEN STOCK FARM**

**AYRSHIRES**

**AND BERKSHIRES.**

A few good Ayrshire bull calves and heifers, Berkshire boars and sows. For particulars write

Whiteside Bros., INNERRKIP, ONT. 7-y-om

**AYRSHIRE BULL CALF FOR SALE**

Last chance to secure the reserved bull calf out of six imported in dam. Dam of this calf is the heaviest milker out of the ten head imported in 1893 by the undersigned. This calf was dropped January 20th, 1894; now rising five months; is beautifully marked, and a perfect beauty. The dam of this calf has the following record, dating from January 25th, 1894, until June 15th, 1894: 5,644 lbs. of milk; percentage of butterfat, 5 lbs., a remarkable record for a heifer with first calf. For further particulars write or come and see R. G. STEACY, Lyn, Ont., largest importer of the most noted deep-milking, combined with percentage of butterfat and prize record Ayrshires procurable in Scotland.

R. G. STEACY, Importer and Breeder of Ayrshires, Maple Grove Ayrshire Stock Farm, line G. T. R., LYN, ONT. 7-1-y-0

**Champion Dairy Herd of Ayrshires at various government tests. Prize winners at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Que.**

Write MESSRS. ROBERTSON & NESS, Howick, Que. 19-y-om

**SHROPSHIRE - FOR - SALE**

My whole flock of 60 head of imported Rams and Ewes, a few home-bred Shearling Rams, and a choice lot of lambs of both sexes. Also a choice lot of young Yorkshire Pigs. T. H. MEDCRAFT, Sparta, Ont. 19-y-om

**FOR SALE.**

35 RESERVED SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS

Of finest type and superior breeding, averaging 170 lbs. each on July 1st. Will be sold in one lot, at HALF-TIME PRICES. Also a few Selected Lambs of Both Sexes, and a live Pig. These may be seen at Maple Shade Farm. Call or address—

HON. JOHN DRYDEN, BROOKLIN, ONT. 3-1-y-om

**IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE EWES**

And their lambs for sale by car lots; also a very choice Shorthorn Bull calf, ten months old.

W. S. HAWKSHAW, Glanworth P. O., Ont. 7 miles south of London. 7-1-f-om

**FOR SALE.**

SHROPSHIRE RAMS (Registered)

AND SHORTHORN BULLS (Registered)

Also a few females. Apply to C. HARLESTON IRVING, "Bonshaw Farm," NEWMARKET, P. O. Box 288 9-1-y-om

**ADVERTISE IN ADVOCATE**

IF YOU WANT a well-bred Shorthorn Bull for use on grade cows, or a heifer to start a herd with, or some improved Yorkshire pigs from imported sow Lady Lindsay (422), write C. G. DAVIS, Woodland's Terrace Farm, Freeman P. O. 13-y-om

**JERSEYS AND SHROPSHIRE.**

Two bulls, solid A. J. C. C., fit for service; grand individuals, \$30, \$40.

Ram and Ewe Lambs from imported stock, \$10 each.

W. D. REESOR, Elm Park, Markham, Ont. 17-d-om

**JERSEYS FOR SALE**

At the head of the herd is the grand young St. Lambert bull, Nabob, son of Nell's John Bull. Stock of both sexes and different ages, and of choice breeding, now on hand.

JONATHAN CARPENTER, WINONA, ONT. 13-1-y-om



Jersey Cows, Heifers and Calves, registered and High Grades, rich breeding and good colors. Our motto, "Individual merit by inheritance." Economy of production and value of product. Pedigree written in butter. Come and see, or address

J. C. SNELL, EDMONTON, ONT. 8-y-om

**FOR SALE, JERSEY BULL,**

About eight months old, from A. J. C. C. stock. Will be sold cheap. Address: 16-b-om S. DUBBER, St. Thomas, Ont.

**GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS**

WILLIAM ROLPH, Markham, Ont., offers Twelve Jersey Bulls and Heifers (pure St. Lamberts), out of tested cows. Grand individuals. Prices right. 19-y-om

**JERSEY-CATTLE**

Of the heaviest milking strains. One of the largest herds in Canada; bred closely to the great dairy cow at Chicago, also the famous two-year-old. Sires of both were sold from this herd. Also Welsh Blood Ponies for ladies' and children's driving. Stock for sale always on hand. GEO. SMITH & SON, Grimsby, Ontario. 3-y-om

**JERSEYS, STANDARD BRED HORSES.**

Choicely bred Stock-Pogus and St. Lambert Jerseys.

Standard bred and Road Horses for sale.

DR. E. P. BALL, Stock Island, Que. 17-1-y-om

**JERSEY CATTLE.**

H. E. WILLIAMS, Knowlton, Que., Breeder of the choicest strains of St. Lambert Jerseys. Correspondence solicited. 17-1-f-om

**EXMOOR JERSEYS.**

H. COOKE, Orillia, Ont.

Breeder and importer of the choicest milking strains of Jerseys. Inspection solicited. Prices right. 3-1-y-om

**FIRST PRIZE JERSEY HERD.**

Two young bulls from first prize cows and first prize bull at Toronto. Several heifers to calve shortly, suitable for family cows.

J. H. SMITH, Highfield, Ont. 3-1-y-om

**BARCHESKIE HERD OF AYRSHIRES**

Andrew Mitchell, the largest breeder and exporter of Ayrshire cattle in Scotland, has a 11 ways on hand and for sale bulls, cows and heifers of the choicest breeding and quality. Inspection invited. Prices on application. Apply to ANDREW MITCHELL, 3-1-y-om Barcheskie, Kirkcudbright, Scotland.

**SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.** Bred from imported and the famous Campbellstock. Eight shearling rams, and lambs of both sexes for sale. Come or write to—  
15-c-om ISAAC JOHNSTON, Ravenna, Ont.

**BOULDER GRANGE FLOCK**  
—OF—  
**REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE.** Imported and home-bred stock of the finest quality and most fashionable breeding, with prices to suit the times. Inspection invited.  
C. W. GURNEY, 7-1-i-om Paris, Ont.

**Choice Shropshires, Shearlings and Lambs**  
Of both sexes, from imported stock, for sale at prices to suit the times.

**CHAS. CALDER,**  
17-1-om BROOKLIN, ONTARIO.



**Imported and Home-bred LINCOLNS**  
The first Royal winner, Royal Chester, at the head of the flock. Ewes from the best English flocks, such as those of Dudding, Bailes, Wright and Clark. Rams to head flocks a specialty.  
R. W. STEVENS, LAMBETH, ONT.  
5-y-om London Station.

**Imported Cotswold Ewes**

In lamb to an English royal winner that has proved himself a great stock sire. Ram lambs and ewe lambs from imported stock, which will make good show sheep, for sale at hard times prices.  
W.M. THOMPSON,  
MT. PLEASANT, Uxbridge Station, G. T. R.  
13-1-y-om



**COTSWOLDS**  
I HAVE FOR SALE  
Shearling Rams, - -  
- - Shearling Ewes,  
Ram and Ewe Lambs -  
FROM IMPORTED STOCK.  
ALL REGISTERED.  
T. HARDY SHORE,  
9-1-f-om Glanworth, Ont.

**JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY,**  
Jerseydale Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Midland Div.  
C. T. R., importer and breeder of  
**Dorset Horned Sheep**  
19-1-y-om

**HENRY ARKELL,**  
Arkell P. O., Ont.  
Importer and breeder of Oxford Down sheep, winner of nine prizes out of ten entries at World's Fair. Fifty rams and ewes for sale, both imported and Canadian-bred; 100 ram and ewe lambs for bred; from Royal and World's Fair winning rams. Prices reasonable. Guelph, G.T.R.; Arkell, C. P. R.; Telegraph, Guelph; Telephone, Arkell. 7-1-y-om

**PETER ARKELL,** Teeswater, Breeder & Imp. of Registered Oxford-Down Sheep. 22-y-om

To Stockmen & Breeders.

**LITTLE'S PATENT: FLUID NON-POISONOUS SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.**

For the destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc. Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc. Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

The following letter from the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, should be read and carefully noted by all persons interested in Live Stock:

"MAPLE SLADE" HERDS AND FLOCKS. BROOKLIN, ONT., Sept. 4th, 1890.  
DEAR SIR,—I cannot afford to be without your "Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash." It is not merely useful for Sheep, but it is invaluable as a wash for Cattle, etc. It has proved the surest destroyer of lice, with which so many of our stables are infested, I have ever tried; it is also an effectual remedy for foul in the feet of Cattle. I can heartily recommend it to all farmers and breeders.  
JOHN DRYDEN.

Seventeen Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Patent Fluid Dip" in all parts of the world. Sold in large tins at \$1.00. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen and others requiring large quantities. Ask your nearest druggist to obtain it for you; or write for it, with pamphlets, etc., to  
**ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, Ont.**  
Sole Agent for the Dominion. 7-1-y-om



**W. C. EDWARDS AND CO'Y**  
IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS.

**ELMHURST STOCK AND DAIRY FARM**  
CLARENCE, ONT.  
Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.**

The imported Cruickshank bull Grandeur is at the head of this herd of Imported and Home-bred Cows and Heifers of the most approved Scotch families.  
ALEX. NORRIE, Manager.

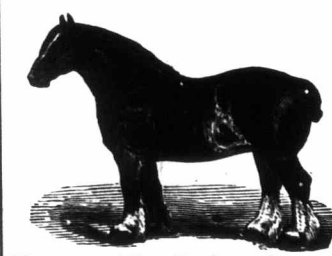
Our flock is from the choicest English flocks, headed by the ram sent out by Mr. Thos. Dyke; also milking Shorthorns, with imported bull Pioneer at the head of the herd.  
HENRY SMITH, Manager.



Laurentian Stock and Dairy Farm

NORTH NATION MILLS, P. Q.  
Ayrshires, Jerseys and Berkshires.  
Imported Emperor at the head of a grand lot of Imported and Canadian-bred Ayrshires; also St. Lambert Jerseys and Imported Berkshires. 7-1-y

**THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM!**



I have on hand the best young CLYDESDALE Horses and Mares on this continent. Bred from the well-known sires, Prince of Wales, Darley, Macgregor, Energy, Lord Montrose, The Ruler, Carruchan Stamp, Knight Errant and other celebrities.  
My stock in the above lines were very successful at all the large shows last year. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.  
Terms reasonable.  
19-1-y-om

**SHROPSHIRE.**

Orders can now be booked for Shearling Rams, Ram Lambs and Ewes, sired by the celebrated prize-winning English ram, Bar None. Also Rams and Ewes of this year's importation.



**SHORTHORNS!**

CHOICE YOUNG HEIFERS and BULLS by the celebrated Cruickshank bulls  
NORTHERN LIGHT  
—AND—  
VICE CONSUL



**ROBERT DAVIES, Proprietor. P. O., Toronto.**

**The Most Celebrated Stud of Clydesdales and Hackneys in Canada is owned by GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT.,**



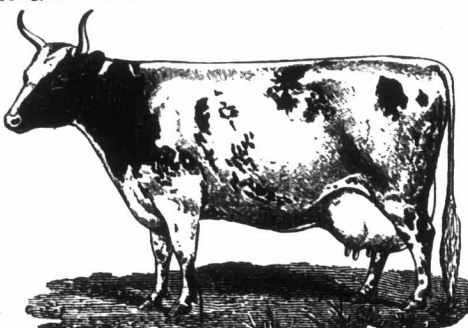
The choicest animals that money and experience can buy, and well qualified to maintain the reputation of our stud for importing. More first prize and sweepstakes winners at the leading shows in Canada and the United States than all other establishments of its kind in the Dominion. The Clydesdales have immense size, large flat bone, with style, quality and choice breeding combined. The Hackneys have fine colors, style, quality, high knee action and choicest breeding. The home of the Champion Clydesdale Stallion, Queen's Own, and the Champion Hackney Stallion, Firefly. Parties wishing the best animals at reasonable prices are cordially invited to examine our stock. Catalogues free.  
**GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT.**  
25 miles east of Toronto, on C. P. R. 7-b-om

**ISALEIGH GRANCE FARM, DANVILLE, P. Q.**

**SOLD AGAIN!** Three of the four Guernsey bulls advertised by us are sold and delivered. We still have one more, the 3rd prize calf at the World's Fair, now fourteen months old—a dandy. Lowest price, \$200.

**IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.**—We claim to have the longest, deepest and most typical LARGE YORKSHIRES in AMERICA, and the reason is we have paid more money and imported more pigs from the best herds in England than any two Yorkshire breeders on the continent. Orders booked now for spring pigs. Two very handsome COLLIE BITCHES, seven months old, \$10 each. Address,  
9-y-om **J. Y. ORMSBY, Manager.**

**HIGH-CLASS IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.**



Having decided to reduce our herd, we offer for sale a few very choice animals of different ages. This will give those who intend to exhibit at the fall fairs an excellent opportunity to strengthen their herds and secure fresh blood without the risk and expense of importing. This herd has taken first prize wherever shown, all gold and silver medals, and the "Farmer's Advocate" Cup for the best three dairy cows of any breed. The original herd of twelve was selected for us by one of the best judges of Ayrshires in Scotland, Mr. John Caldwell, of Bogside, Dundonald, whose judgment we find sustained by the gentlemen appointed by the Ontario Government to select stock for the recent World's Fair at Chicago, one of whom makes the following report of this herd:—"They are, without doubt, the best show herd of Ayrshires I ever saw owned and exhibited by one man."  
DAVID MORTON & SONS, Proprietors, HAMILTON, ONT. 13-h-om

**JERSEY CATTLE FOR SALE**

Bred for butter. G. sons and g. daughters of "Massena," the greatest cow of her age in the world,—8,000 lbs. milk and 654 lbs. butter in her 16th year; also stock from "Signal of Belvedere," whose dam made 20 lbs. 6 ozs. butter in one week on second calf. Also stock from the greatest living prize bull, Canada's Sir George, whose dam made 26 1/2 lbs. butter a week and 57 lbs. milk a day. Splendid bulls, six months old and registered, \$100 each.

**MRS. E. M. JONES, Brockville, Ont., Can.**  
Mrs. Jones' great book, Dairying for Profit, 30c. by mail. Address, ROBT. Y. BROWN, Agent, Box 324, Brockville, Ontario, Canada. 8-y-om



**CASEY DIAMOND GRIP,**

Also Double Lock Farm, Garden and Boulevard FENCING.

Agents wanted (farmers preferred) in every township.

Must be had—men of push and energy. If you are a man of push, write us for terms. Our agents write they are more than pleased, and the farmers highly delighted, and say the Casey Diamond Grip is far superior to all others. Our fence is built on the premises, thus following hill and valley without lapping. Best post turned to order. See our exhibit at Toronto Industrial, also W. s. e. n Fair, London, Ont. Address,  
**CANADA FENCE COMPANY,** Cor. Bathurst and Clarence Streets, Between G.T.R. & M.C.R. Stn., London.

**T. W. HECTOR,**

Importer and Breeder of Dorset Horn Sheep. The oldest flock in Canada.  
P. O.: Springfield on-the-Credit.  
Stations: Springfield and Cooksville, C. P. R.; Port Credit, G. T. R. 5-1-y-om

**IMPORTED OXFORD AND SUFFOLK SHEEP**

Consisting of 120 ewes and rams selected with great care to combine size, quality and pedigree. From the best English flocks. Prices reasonable. Write and come and see my flock.  
**W. B. COCKBURN,**  
17-y-om Greenhouse Farm, ABERFOYLE, ONT.  
**WOODROFFE DAIRY AND STOCK FARM.**  
A choice lot of Young Yorkshires now ready for sale. Address—  
19-1-y-om. J. G. CLARK, Ottawa, Ont.

**I HAVE A HERD OF IMPROVED YORKSHIRE SWINE.**

Farrowed in August, I wish to sell at \$5.00 (five dollars) apiece, either sex, with pedigree.  
17-a-om **JOSEPH H. TAYLOR.**

**BREEDERS OF Large Improved Yorkshire Pigs.**

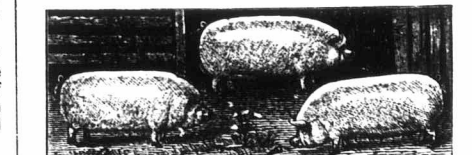
Markham Baron, the sweepstakes Barrow over all breeds at the Guelph Fat Stock Show, 1892, bred by us. A choice assortment of Pigs now on hand. Only first-class stock shipped to order. Markham Herd Farm, at Locust Hill Station. 17-y-om **INO. PIKE & SONS.**

**Large Improved YORKSHIRES AND ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**

A few choice sows in farrow, last June, July and October pigs, also a few boars fit for service at once, also a choice lot of spring pigs. Many of the above pigs are bred from imp. stock. Pairs supplied not akin. Prices reasonable. Apply to  
**WM. GODDGER & SON,**  
11-y-o Woodstock, Ont. Box 160.

**IMPROVED: LARGE: YORKSHIRES**

Over one hundred and fifty pigs on hand, of different ages, of the most suitable type. Every pig guaranteed to be as described. Personal inspection solicited. A large quantity of "Dawson's Golden Chaff" Seed Wheat, pure and clean. This wheat is one of the best varieties to yield of any variety grown. J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Brant Co., Ont. 3-y-om



**IMPROVED YORKSHIRES,**  
Sired from imported stock of Duckering, Sanders Spencer and Walker Jones breeding stock, of all ages, for sale; also a few Bates bulls of milking stock.  
**WM. COWAN, V. S.,**  
9-y-om Galt, Ont.

**T. TEASDALE, CONCORD, ONT.,** breeder of high class Berkshires. Some fine pigs October litters, both sexes, for sale. Also fine lot young pigs farrowed in March. Come and see my stock, or write for prices and description. 6-y-om





STOCK GOSSIP.

In writing to advertisers please mention the Farmer's Advocate.

T. H. Medcraft, Sparta, Ont., writes:—"My Shropshires are doing well. My yearling rams are an exceptionally fine lot. My crop of lambs of both sexes are of fine quality and large enough. I have a dozen male lambs for sale; also a few ewes same age. In Yorkshires I have a few young pigs yet on hand. My imported sows are due to farrow very soon."

R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., writes:—"I hope to meet many friends at the Toronto Industrial and Western Fair, London, where I intend exhibiting a pen of Canadian-bred Dorsets (lambs and yearlings). Will also have two crops of lambs in one year on exhibition; have also a stronger exhibit of Chesters than formerly. I have found trade in swine so brisk that I have very few early pigs left for fall trade."

Mr. A. E. Mansell's annual sale at Harrington Hall, England, took place on August 13th; 41 rams and 35 ewes were disposed of at good figures. The best prices were as follows: One shearing ram, 200 guineas; one, 110 gns; one, 60 gns; one, (Let.) 38 gns; one, 30 gns; one, 60 gns; one, 37 gns; one, 40 gns; one, 60 gns; one, 28 gns; one, 18 gns; one, 26 gns; one, 24 gns. The highest price was paid by Mr. R. H. Stubber, Queen's County, Ireland; the second by Mr. E. Nock. The average price for rams was £30 17s 4d; for ewes, £4 2s 9d. Great spirit characterized the sale throughout, and proved that really good and well-bred animals readily find buyers at remunerative prices.

RIDEAU STOCK FARM.

At a recent visit to the Rideau Stock Farm we found the genial proprietor, Mr. P. A. Folger, out timing some of Dr. Carver's colts, which were being tested on the track. Among them we would mention Aileen of Rideau, sired by Dr. Carver, dam Lady Louise, by Bellwood. This is a very promising young mare, that has already won a number of races. Another animal that is bound to make a record for himself is thirty-three months old stallion, also by Dr. Carver, out of Cigarette, by Gen. Stanton. Another speedy youngster is Black Carver. This colt holds the Dominion record for a two-year-old pacer. The Holsteins were all looking well, and Mr. Folger reports business in the Black and White as being especially good this season.

MRS. JONES' JERSEYS.

On a recent trip through the vicinity of Brockville we had the pleasure of paying a flying visit to the renowned Jersey herd of Mrs. E. M. Jones. Among the celebrated animals which we saw were the well-known bull, Canada's John Bull; the silver medal and sweepstakes cow of Canada, Hugo Beauty, and also Old Massena, who, though not even years of age, is due to calve in about two months. This cow has a record of 654 pounds of butter and 8,000 pounds of milk in a year. A visitor to this herd is at once struck with the scarcity of young animals fit for sale. The reason of this state of affairs was readily explained by Mrs. Jones, who said that the demand for her standing offer of the high price of 35 cents per lb. for 700 lbs. a year, from the C. P. R. dining cars and the Rideau Club of Ottawa. The unparalleled success of her book, "Dairying for Profit, or the Poor Man's Cow," is shown by the fact that the Hon. John Dryden at first gave an experimental order of 5,000 copies for gratuitous distribution; then a short time afterwards another order of 15,000, and at the time of our call Mrs. Jones had filled an order for 30,000 more. Both the English and Australian press have made very flattering references to this book, and Mrs. Jones had just received a letter of inquiry from an Australian gentleman who wishes to introduce it into that country.

AMPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS.

Ample Shade Stock Farm, the property of E. Gaunt & Sons, is located about three miles from Lucknow, a station on the Kincardine branch of the G. T. R. This farm comprises about 200 acres of choice, well-watered grazing land, and is indeed, rightly named, for the numerous maple trees afford ample shade in the fiercest summer heat. The Messrs. Gaunt are confining their attention to the breeding of Shorthorn cattle and Leicester sheep, in which lines they are meeting with the greatest success, as is shown by the many prizes which have fallen to them at the leading exhibitions. As space will not allow us to mention all of the many good things seen on this farm, we will merely draw attention to a few. The stock bull in use at the present is the Earl of Moray, -16188-. He is one of the fashionable, rich cherry red color. His sire was Eclipse, dam Lady Fanny (imp.); she by the Earl of Moray, the bull that gained -both as a yearling and two-year-old- first at Huntley, Banff, and Royal Northern, at Aberdeen. He also traces back to Knickerbocker, the bull which won 10 first prizes, one cup and two gold medals. The Earl of Moray is a very handsome animal, and is proving himself an excellent stock getter. In the stable we were first shown a pure Scotch bull, thirteen months old, which should make a good record for himself, Aristocrat by name, and he has been rightly named, for he certainly has an aristocratic bearing in every sense of the word. He was sired by the Earl of Moray, dam Melody, from imported President. He is a wonderfully even bull, and carries a wealth of flesh for so young an animal. His stable mate, though scarcely so old, is a good bull. He is also by the Earl of Moray. Another plum is a four-months-old bull, by Earl of Moray, out of Lady Lovell, by Lord Lovell. In another pen were three good heifers by Lord Lovell. The cows were all of the thick, fleshy kind, sired by a bull previously used in this herd, Lord Lovell, by old Barnpton Hero, and a Matchless cow. We were particularly struck with a beautiful yearling heifer, got by the Earl of Moray, and dam by Lord Lovell. This is a calf of great promise, being a heifer of pure Scotch breeding, of great substance, wonderfully smooth and even, of stylish appearance, and we will be greatly mistaken if she does not give a good account of herself this fall. In Leicesters the Messrs. Gaunt report a good crop of lambs, and certainly those which are being fitted for show will be a hard lot to beat.

SEEDS.

We offer the following wheats, all of which we can recommend, and would ask farmers to try the new varieties; for when wheat is so low, which cannot last forever, the very best in all respects is wanted.

New Long Amber (Bald).—A No. 1 in all respects; very productive; early; strong, healthy grower; iron-clad in hardness; straw of great strength; free from rust, mildew and blight; smooth white chaff; long head; grain amber, long and hard, and of grand milling quality. Price—Per lb. (post-paid), 25c.; per peck, \$2.25; per 1-bush., \$4; per bush., \$7.  
New Pride of Genesee (Slightly bearded).—Very productive; early; hardy; strong grower; strong, bright, medium length straw; white chaff; very long head; grain hard, and of fine milling quality. A grand variety for poor, run-down land. Price—Per lb. (post-paid), 25c.; per peck, \$2.25; per 1-bush., \$4; per bush., \$7.  
New Genesee Giant (Half-bearded).—Gave grand results this year, and as a rough-and-ready sort, on the average farm, cannot be beaten. Productive; hardy; of strong growth and heavy root; strong, medium height straw; brown chaff; heads long and square; grain amber, large, and of fine milling quality. Price—Per peck, \$1; per 1-bush., \$1.50; per bush., \$2.50.  
Early White Leader (a fine variety).—Per bush., \$1.25. Dawson's Golden Chaff (highly recommended).—Per bush., 85c. American Bronze (well-known).—Per bush., 75c. Early Red Clawson (well-known).—Per bush., 75c. Fall Rye—60c. bush. Timothy (A 1)—\$3 bush. Clover, Red (A 1)—\$7 bush.; Alsike (A 1)—\$7.50 bush. Clover, Scarlet (specially recommended for fall sowing)—\$6 bush. Cotton Bags, 20c. each.

BULBS.—A grand assortment of fine quality, just to hand. Send for Illustrated Catalogue (free). We solicit your valued orders, and assure you of our best attention.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., Hamilton, Canada. 17-a-o Seed Merchants.

For Fall Planting.

FRUIT TREES, NEW KINDS and OLD; ORNAMENTAL ROSES, ETC., ETC.

Clean and handsome. None better. They will please you. Be your own agent and save nearly one-half cost. Compare our prices and stock before placing your order; you will come again.

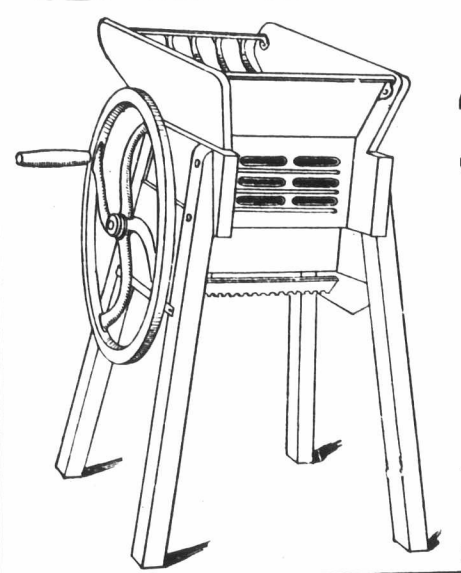
A. G. HULL & SON, CENTRAL NURSERIES, St. Catharines, Ont.

EARLY WHITE LEADER!

The Best White Wheat. Price, 75c. per Bushel. Less quantity than 10 bushels, \$1 per bushel. RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware. 17-a-o

FRANKLIN HOUSE Cor. Bates & Larned sts., only a block from Woodward & Jefferson Aves., DETROIT, MICH. THOROUGHLY RENOVATED. Very central. Per day, \$1.50. H. H. JAMES. 17-d-o

STOCK RAISERS!



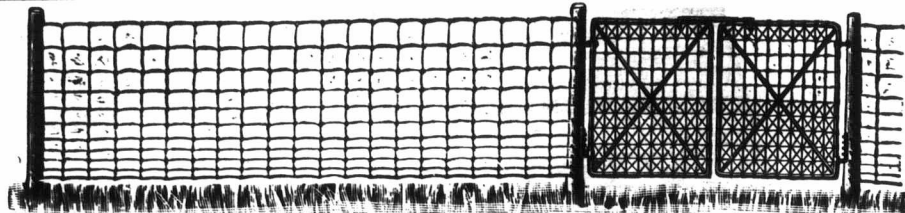
WE MANUFACTURE A FULL LINE OF Root Pulpers & Slicers (Single or Combined, and for Hand or Power.)

SEND FOR DESCRIPTION. DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, St. Marys, Ontario. Mention FARMER'S ADVOCATE. 15-

Land for Everybody.

FREE GRANTS OF GOVERNMENT LAND. CHEAP RAILWAY LANDS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS GOOD SOIL! PURE WATER!! AMPLE FUEL!!!

The construction of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, and the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Ry. has opened up for settlement two new districts of magnificent farming land, viz., that between the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers, and that between Calgary and Red Deer. Full information concerning these districts, maps, pamphlets, etc., free. Apply to OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON, LAND OFFICE, 381 Main St., WINNIPEG. Calgary and Edmonton Railway, Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company. 17-1-y-om



STOPPED THE ENGINE!

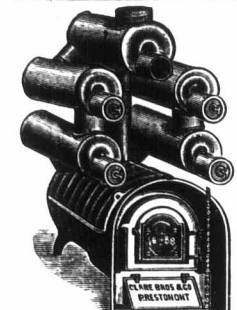
That's What a String of Page Woven Wire Fence Did. Brought it to a Dead Halt.

THOROUGH TEST OF THE COILED SPRING UNDER THE MOST TRYING CONDITIONS

The fame of the Page coiled spring fence has traversed the continent, and its many excellent features have won for it a first place in the realm of fencedom. Its elasticity and spring have been tested in many ways. The "royal bunter" was a strong barrel heavily loaded with rocks or metal, suspended from three high poles and swinging in such a way that it could be swung back and let go against the fence with force enough to knock down a barn. It was a great test, but the Page people are satisfied with nothing that admits of a shadow of a doubt as to the efficiency of their product to withstand and keep in place anything from a bantam chicken to a wild western tornado. The last effort of the Company to test the staying qualities of the fence was made on a vacant lot on Beecher street Tuesday afternoon. At this time nothing short of stopping a steam engine would suffice. An eight-rod section of the regular eleven-bar farm fence was stapled to two trees and the engine turned loose and run into it. The engine was managed by Benjamin Tayer, an experienced engineer, and was a twelve-horse power traction machine and weighed 9,600 pounds. It carried one hundred pounds of steam, and the throttle was thrown wide open. The engine had been timbered on the front so that it would strike the wires even. The first test was not a fair one, as the workmen in putting up the fence failed to secure it sufficiently at the ends and it pulled loose. The second lot of fence was put up so that the wires wound twice around the trees, and were stapled carefully thereto. This time the full power of the engine was hurled against the coiled standstill. The wire was pulled out straight, the celebrated coiled spring disappearing from view, but when the engine was backed away from the fence the wires gathered up much of their former coil. The average man would concede that a fence which could withstand the pressure of a twelve-horse power traction engine of over four and a-half tons in weight was tested to its utmost capacity and that nothing further was needed. But the Page people never do anything by halves. They brought out a roll of nineteen-bar chicken-tight fence and carefully stapled it to the trees. Then the engine was backed off about two rods, and there was blood in the eyes of engineer Tayer as a full head of steam was turned on, and bang the traction machine went into the fence, about the centre of the panel, backed by one hundred pounds of steam to the square inch, and a man at the throttle who knew his business. But it was no go. The engine was not in it with the coiled spring. It ground its toes into the hard, dry sod, tore up the ground to the depth of several inches, but the coiled spring winked its off eye and closed down on the mogul with a dull, sickening thud. It pushed the fence about ten feet out of line, pulling out the spring, but couldn't budge another inch. It was a thorough and complete test, and the most severe to which the fence was ever exposed. Even the most sanguine scarcely believed that the fence, with all its capabilities, was able to stand so great a strain, and the Page people were more than pleased with the result, as they had the right to be. The test was made under the direct supervision of the officers of the Company, and artist Keats was on deck with his camera and took several views of the fence when under the greatest strain. It was a great day for the coiled spring, and one that added another big feather to the Page cap.—Adrian Evening Telegram

AT THE TORONTO EXHIBITION you can see the "royal bunter" test mentioned above and learn all about the Page fence. WE WILL GIVE FREE TO EVERYONE a copy of our monthly paper, containing three photo-engravings, one showing how the fence stopped the engine, the second our famous Page fence bridge over the Don, and the third a farm scene. CALL ON US AT TORONTO AND EXAMINE THE PAGE FENCE.

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# WESTERN FAIR

## LONDON, ONT., SEPTEMBER 13th to 22nd, 1894.

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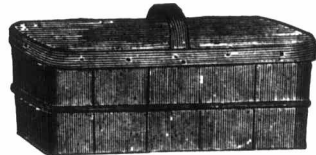
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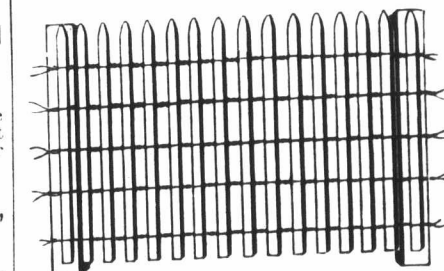


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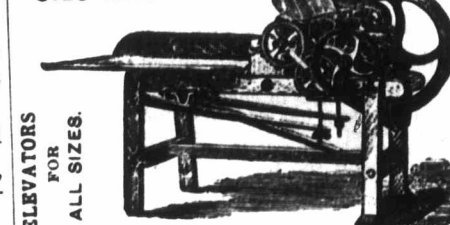
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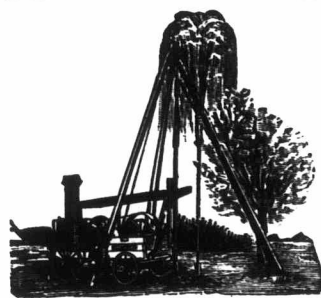


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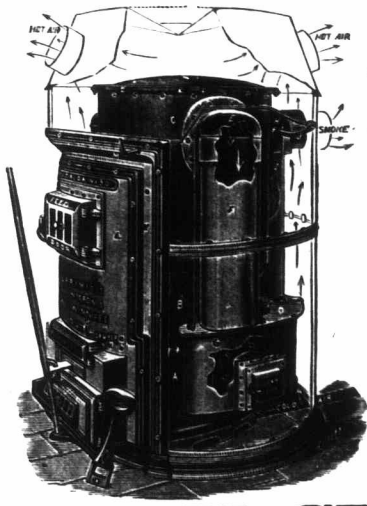
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Write for Prices and Particulars. When parties use our goods, when necessary we will send a skilled man, at our own cost, to give instructions how to build. FARMERS can thus build their walls and save half the cost.

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STOCK GOSSIP.

In writing to advertisers please mention the Farmer's Advocate.

A. C. Hallman & Co., New Dundee, write:— "Stock doing well. Have a very fine lot of calves of rare breeding. Our Tamworth pigs are becoming very popular, and the neighbors that have used our hogs are highly pleased with the results of crosses on other breeds. Have a lot of nice young pigs on hand, and our imp. Susie Cliff Belle 2nd is due to farrow the 21st inst. Will again exhibit at Toronto, both Tamworths and Holsteins. Parties interested in the improvement of stock should not fail to meet us there."

H. Bollert, of the Maple Grove Stock Farm, Cassel, Ont., writes under date of Aug. 8th:— "On account of health and other personal engagements I am unable to exhibit any of my Holsteins this fall, for which I feel sorry, as my herd is in better shape than ever before; that is, in point of merit and production. I will, with your permission, quote a few figures of what they are doing upon what they are picking in the pastures without anything else, and you will admit that this has been an unfavorable season for milk production:—Jennie E. gave, in 2 months, 3,929 lbs. (her former record, under more favorable feeding, was 2,216 lbs. in 30 days); Jennie E. 4th, her 2-year-old daughter, gave, in 3 months, 3,374 lbs., 5 oz., being an average of over 4 lbs. per day, and the rest are doing equally well. My poorest 2-year old (out of 5) gave 4,800 lbs. in 6 months, and is yet milking so evenly that she will give over 7,000 lbs. and produce another calf within the year. I would ask, where is there another herd in this country that can make an equal showing under similar conditions? And I would further ask those who are interested in dairying, to compare these figures with those of the average Ontario dairy cow, and then judge for themselves which is the most profitable sort to keep? My calves sired by Colantus Albecker are developing wonderfully fine dairy points, and stamp him as a sire of unusual merit; but it could hardly be otherwise, if the law that like produces like, be true, as every animal in his long pedigree has been a first prize winner at the largest American fairs."

LINDEN STOCK FARM DISPERSION.

Mr. John Gillson (London), having sustained a severe loss through fire, has decided to sell his entire herd of Shorthorns, on Friday, Sept. 21st. At the head of the herd, which Mr. Gillson displayed great energy and good judgment in bringing together, stands the Kinnellar-bred bull, Royal George, imported by Mr. Arthur Johnston. All the cows are in calf to Royal George. His calves are coming most satisfactorily; in fact those that have already made their appearance more than reach the high standard of quality and substance which Mr. Gillson has kept steadily in view. The females in this herd are of a very high order, including such celebrated Kinnellar families as the Rosedales and Wimples. Wimple Birdie, secured by Mr. Gillson at the Cockburn dispersion, was considered by many judges to have been the best heifer of her class at the World's Fair. She is due to calve in November. There will also be a few young bulls. The stock is all in nice breeding condition. A few high grades will be offered at the same time. Mr. Gillson is now at work on the catalogue. Further announcements will appear in the next issue of the ADVOCATE. Breeders and others desiring to secure some of this stock will do well to bear the date of the sale in mind—Sept. 21st. Mr. Gillson's farm is located a few miles north of London.

A PROMISING HERD OF SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Mr. H. J. Elliott, of Danville, P. Q., has, in a quiet way, been building up a herd of excellent Shorthorns of the most approved Scotch breeding. This very select herd is at present headed by the capital imported two-year-old Cruickshank bull King James (64219), of the grand old Maid of Promise family, a family as famous for their milking qualities as for their propensities to put on flesh. He is a big, growly bull of his age, on short legs, deep, straight and even. Though not by any means fat, he carries a great covering of the smoothest and evenest-laid on flesh. He was sired by Mr. Cruickshank's Royal James (54972) and out of Maid of Promise 5th, by the great old Cruickshank bull Gravesend (4641), a grandson of the famous Barmpton (37763) and a great-grandson of the still more famous Champion of England (17526). The females in the herd include two of Mr. Cruickshank's richest bred Duchesses of Glosters, one of which was sired by the well-known imp. Indian Chief, and out of imp. 34th Duchess of Gloster. The other is a beautiful daughter of this richly-bred heifer, and sired by imp. King James, described above. Following these are four of the grand old Nonpariel sort a sort that were favorites at both Sittytton and Kinnellar as long as the herds remained. There are two of the almost equally well-known Kinnellar-Claret sort—one a heifer sired by imp. Indian Chief, and out of imp. Clara, and the other a daughter of this splendid heifer, and sired by imp. King James. They both do credit to their grand ancestry. There are two of the late Mr. Bruce's Princess of Wales tribe, a tribe held in high repute and at high prices by the late Mr. Bruce, for their great milking record, as well as for their flesh-forming propensities. Following these, and quite as long favorites, come two of Mr. Bruce's Sunflower family, viz. imp. Mimosa, and her capital yearling heifer sired in Scotland by the Cruickshank lovely bull Sittytton Yet (61833). There are also two of Mr. Bruce's Rosebud tribe, perhaps equal in quality and breeding to any of the foregoing; they are imp. Rosella and her very pretty heifer calf by imp. King James. The herd has recently been enriched by the addition of one of the Kinnellar Minas, a red yearling, sired by the famous Indian Chief, and a granddaughter of the imp. Royal Northern Society prize cow imp. Minerva. This is a beautiful heifer, after the true Scotch type. Besides the above, the herd at present embraces various other popular Scotch tribes, of almost, if not equal merit and fame with the ones enumerated. At present the herd is in fine form, though perhaps scarcely in what is now called show form. There are a capital lot of bull calves at present sucking their dams that ought to be good enough to head the best herds in America.

**STOCK GOSSIP.**

NOTES FROM GREENWOOD.

Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, writes to say that Shortborns, though not as brisk in demand as they have been, are holding their own in public confidence and esteem quite as well as any other breed of cattle, or anything else in the market. Our cattle are looking healthy and well, as well as they have ever done, in spite of hot weather, burnt-up grass, and the abominable flies, the latter of which seem worse in their operations, if not in numbers, than they have ever before been. We have a few of our bull calves taken into the stables, and we intend to take the remainder in shortly. They are very promising this year, though scarcely as early as on some former occasions. We will be in good shape to supply our customers about October to January. We have already sold three of the oldest ones. We have three white ones, for which we expect keen competition. We intend to use one of them on our own red cows, in order to make sure of roans.

MR. JAS. COOPER'S SHROPSHIRE.

Within half a mile of Rippen station, on the London, Huron & Bruce railroad, are located the fine farm and commodious buildings of Messrs. Jas Cooper & Son. The first importation of Shropshires was made in 1881, and was composed of fourteen head from the well-known breeder, Richard Beach, Elswick, England. The first venture in this line having turned out very successful, Mr. Cooper made a second importation in 1886 of twenty from the flocks of T. & S. Bradburne, Warwickshire. In 1891 a still larger draft was made upon the flocks of the Old Country. Mr. Cooper visited the best flocks in England and personally selected a number of choice animals, twenty-five of which were bred by T. & S. Bradburne, and the remainder from the well-known Parker flocks. The stock ram in use at present was bred by A. S. Berry, England, and sired by one of the Royal winners. This season's lambs are a wonderfully even lot, being well formed, blocky fellows, and well woolled. Mr. Cooper also has a few choice shearing rams and wethers to dispose of. As the flocks number some 90 or 100, purchasers will be sure of finding something to suit their special requirements, and we need scarcely add, a warm welcome and honest dealing.

ELM GROVE FARM.

Elm Grove Farm, the property of W. H. & C. H. McNish, is situated about one mile from Lynn station on the main line of the G. T. R., and about six miles from the flourishing town of Brockville. As is well known, this section is in the centre of one of the greatest dairy-producing counties of the Province. In considering the question of which breed was the most suitable, the Messrs. McNish were decided to keep no other. A good start was made by the purchase of the entire herd of the late Sir John Abbott. This herd is headed by the bull whose sire won third prize at Chicago. He is a very superior young bull, and should give a good account of himself. He was got by Ontario's Pride, dam Sarah 2nd. Improved Large Yorkshires are also kept on this farm. Among the number we noticed three especially good sows bred by Mr. Wm. Davies, Markham, and sired by a Walker Jones boar. The stock boar Real Diamond, which was bred from imported stock of Walker Jones breeding, is a good specimen of the breed, and is producing some wonderful stock. We noticed especially one litter of nice growthy young pigs, seven of which were boars about the right age for service. Another choice specimen of the breed is Kinocroft Judy, a sow of great depth and length, of true Yorkshire type. She was suckling a nice litter of pigs four weeks old. So it will be seen that the Messrs. McNish will be in good position to supply choice stock of their own breeding at any age to suit customers. We would refer our readers to their advertisement in this issue of the ADVOCATE. As they intend exhibiting at Toronto and Ottawa, parties wanting Guernseys and Yorkshires would do well to look them up.

GREENHOUSE STOCK FARM, ABERFOYLE, ONT.

It was but lately we had the pleasure of inspecting Mr. W. B. Cockburn's 1891 importation of Oxford and Suffolk sheep. We found him busy preparing several for the coming shows. After a look over them we could not but remark that these will make the Oxford and Suffolk classes very interesting at the forthcoming shows, and will, no doubt, give their owner a very high reputation for the quality of sheep imported and bred at Greenhouse. Mr. Cockburn left for England on the 12th of April, and returned on the 10th of June with 72 Oxford and Suffolk sheep—a very select lot drawn from the best known flocks in England: Messrs. A. Brassey, Chipping Norton; G. Adams, Faringdon, and J. Treadwell, Aylesbury, and the Suffolks from Joseph Smith's flock, at Woodbridge, England. A number of these are being fitted, while the remainder of them are quietly feeding in the pastures. They are a very even lot, combining both size and quality. Besides his importation, he purchased ten from Mr. H. Arkell, all of which are imported from Messrs. Brassy, Adams, Barron, Rothchild or Fox, and were all winners last year, both in Ontario and also at the World's Fair. We cannot help noticing Doncaster Royal, a 3-shear ram, a really wonderful sheep, bred by Mr. Brassey, of Chipping Norton, and was champion ram at Detroit Fair two years ago; also stood at the head of the pen that won first at the same fair for the best pen of ten mutton sheep. Another grand sheep is a shearing, Lord Gloucester, also bred by Mr. Brassey, and a winner at the World's Fair last year in Mr. Arkell's hands. We also noticed a beautiful pen of 2 and 3-shear ewes, and a pen of shearlings; among them is the ewe lamb that won 1st at Chicago last year. In another pen were four ewe and four ram lambs, just landed a few days ago, after having been shown at five different shows in England, with the following result: At the Oxfordshire Show, both rams and ewes, 1st; at Wallingford, 1st; Bath and West, at Pulford, 1st; Royal Counties Show, at Canterbury, 1st; at the Royal at Cambridge, they were again 1st; also 1st in Norfolk County Show, which is a pleasing record. We noted Show, which is a grand sheep, also winners at the Royal. They need only be seen to be appreciated. These, with a number of Suffolk lambs, complete the lot in training for the exhibition war-path. After dinner Mr. C. kindly drove us to the Royal City of Guelph, a distance of 7 miles.

**CONSUMPTION**



SO PRONOUNCED  
By the Physicians  
**SEVERE**  
**COUGH**  
At Night  
Spitting Blood  
Given Over by the Doctors!

LIFE SAVED BY  
**AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL**

"Seven years ago, my wife had a severe attack of lung trouble which the physicians pronounced consumption. The cough was extremely distressing, especially at night, and was frequently attended with the spitting of blood. The doctors being unable to help her, I induced her to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was surprised at the great relief it gave. Before using one whole bottle, she was cured, so that now she is quite strong and healthy. That this medicine saved my wife's life, I have not the least doubt."—K. MORRIS, Memphis, Tenn.

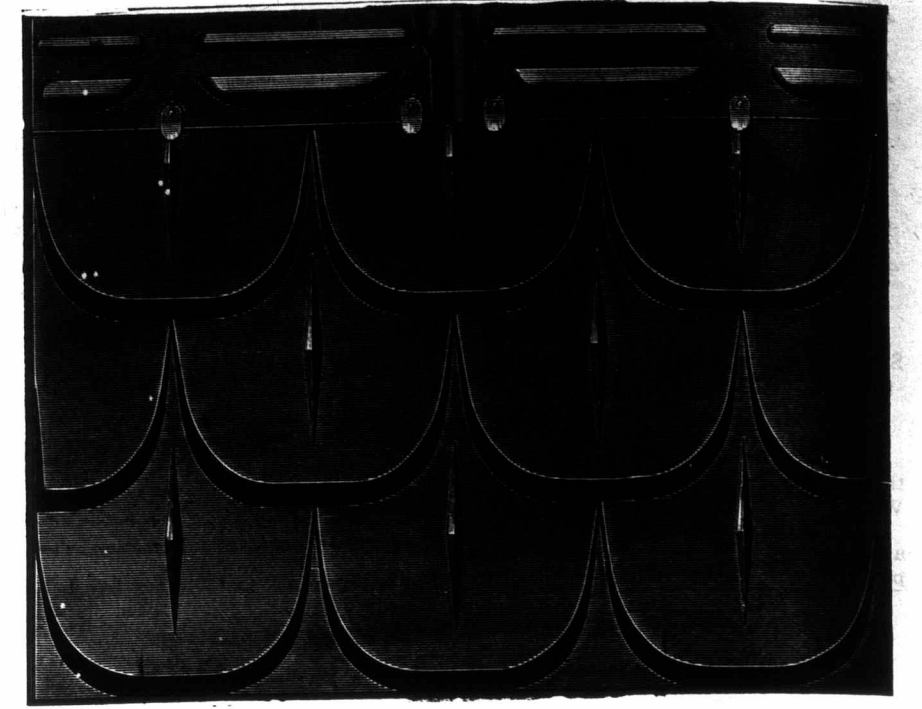
**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral**  
Received Highest Awards  
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

A Good Two-Horse  
 Plow or Team  
**\$13.00** Harness for **\$13.00**  
 COLLARS, Hog skin. Leather lines of full length and good quality. BRIDLES, open or blinds. BACK BANDS, 3/4 inch heavy strap with TRACHEA BEARERS and BELLY BANDS attached. MARTINGALE and BREAST CHAINS for neck yoke. HAMES, best white oak, 3 loops and overtop. Warranted to satisfy.  
 Single Harness, same Quality. **\$6.50**  
 This harness will serve as well, and last longer, than a \$40.00 harness.  
 Address, **THE SUPPLY COMPANY,**  
 Niagara Falls, Ontario.

EQUAL TO THE BEST OF THEM!  
**THE CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION, AT OTTAWA,**  
 Sept. 21st to 29th, '94  
 Upwards of \$13,000 offered in Prizes, besides a List of Specials, including Gold and Silver Medals, Silver Cups; also Special Cash Prizes. Largest List of Specials Offered by any other Exhibition. Improved Grounds and Enlarged Buildings.  
 Bridge connection with and Enlargement of Machinery Hall. \$1,500.00 offered in Purse for Trotting, Pacing and Running Races, including a 2.25, 2.38 and 2.50 Class; also a Free-for-All. Entries in all Departments close Sept. 18th. The Latest Developments in Electricity exhibited in Main Building.  
 List of Special Attractions Unexcelled, including: Robert's & Doreto, Chinese Emperors, in their "Heap Fun Laundry Act;" Robb & Lexington, the original Burlesque Aerial Comiques, in their Sensational Act, "Excitement;" "The DeComas, the world's greatest and original Aerial Bicycle Riders, from Crystal Palace, London;" "The Du Crows—Millie, Belotta and Louie—Aerialists and Flying Meteors;" Balloon Ascensions, and a host of other Specialties too numerous to relate.  
 For Prize Lists, Entry Forms, Race Programmes, and all required information, apply to  
 A. MacLean, Pres. E. McMahon, Sec'y,  
 14-o 26 Sparks Street, OTTAWA

**PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, QUEBEC,**  
 September 10th to 15th, 1894.  
**AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL!**  
**LIBERAL PRIZES!**  
**SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS!**  
 For Prize Lists and all information Apply to  
**R. Campbell,**  
 Sec. Treasurer,  
 Quebec Exposition Company,  
 Parliament Buildings,  
 July 23, 1894. 15-b-o Quebec.

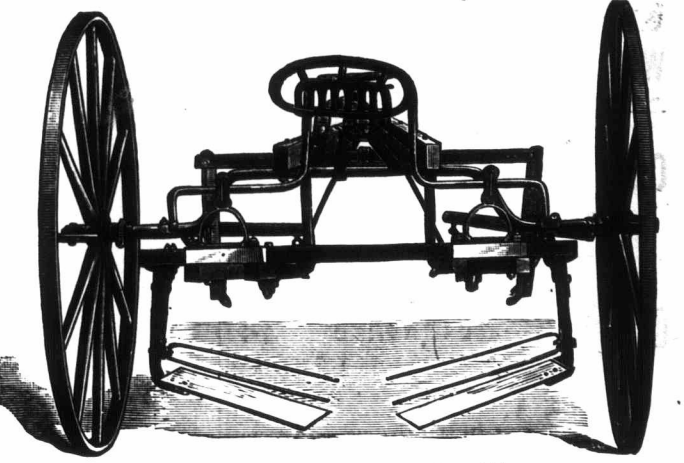
**THE - PEDLAR - PATENT - STEEL - SHINGLE**  
 WILL LAST A LIFETIME.



FIRE-PROOF, LIGHTNING-PROOF, WATER-PROOF. Nearly as Cheap as Wooden Shingles. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Reliable Agents wanted in every vicinity.  
 ADDRESS—**THE PEDLAR METAL ROOFING CO., OSHTAWA, ONT.**

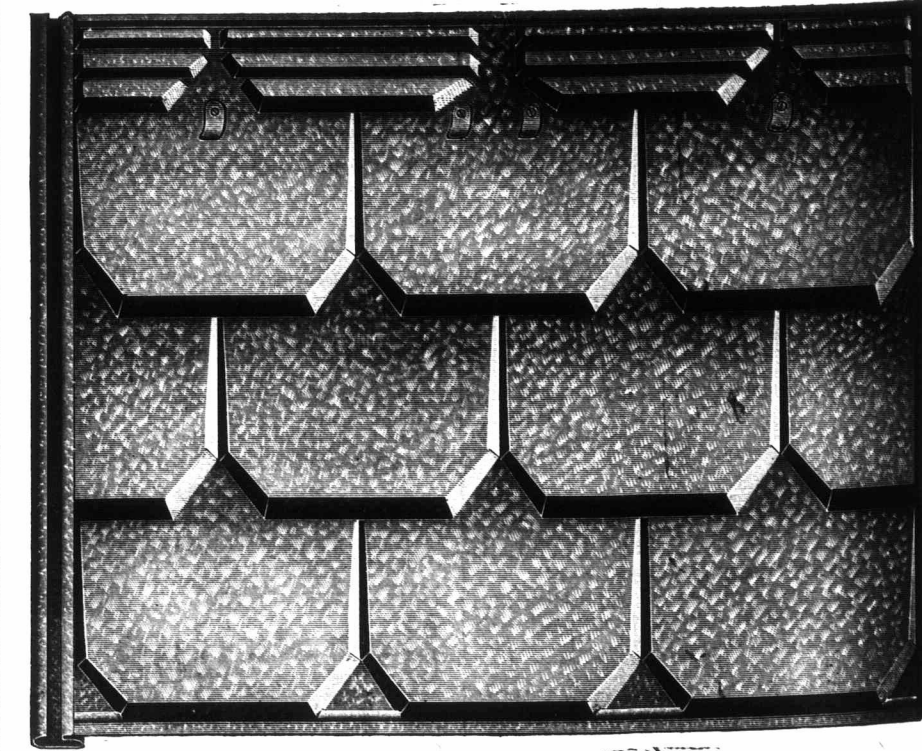
**NEW AMERICAN WITH BEAN HARVESTER ATTACHMENT.**

The Bean Harvester is an attachment which is easily put on to the New American Harrow and Cultivator after removing the sections. It pulls two rows of beans at once, leaving them in a perfect windrow, and harvesting from 12 to 18 acres in a day. This machine is indispensable to bean growers, and is highly recommended by all who have seen it. As a harrow its work is perfect; the teeth have reversible points and can be locked down or allowed to float. As a cultivator the New American has no equal; it cultivates perfectly all crops planted in rows, and with the Extension Arms two rows of beans can be cultivated at once. We sell the New American either as a cultivator or bean harvester. If you have one of the machines you can obtain the attachments for making the other at a small expense.



Knives can be Locked in any Desired Position.  
**AMERICAN HARROW CO.,**  
 Detroit, Michigan, or Windsor, Ontario.

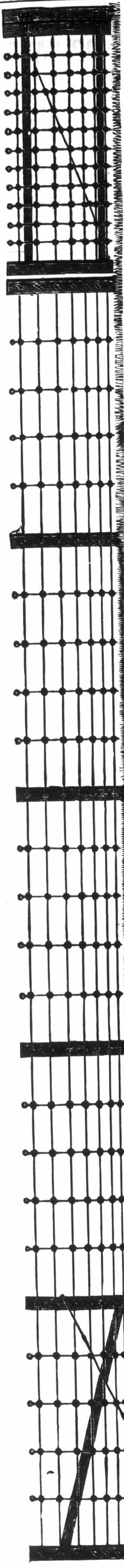
**"EASTLAKE" STEEL SHINGLES**



GALVANIZED OR PAINTED. THE SHINGLE OTHERS TRY TO IMITATE. HAS NO EQUAL CAN BE LAID BY ANYONE. FULLY GUARANTEED. FIRE-PROOF, DURABLE, ORNAMENTAL AND CHEAP.

Sole Manufacturers  
**METALLIC ROOFING COMPANY (Ltd.),**  
 10-y-o 82, 84, 86, 88 and 90 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



THE LOCKED-WIRE FENCE CO., INGERSOLL, ONT.

We will exhibit at all the fairs.

The accompanying cut represents five panels of fence and gate of the LOCKED-WIRE FENCE which is now built with improved corrugated hardened steel stay and Bessemer steel clamp, a combination which is proof against the most unruly stock or designing men. The crimp in the wire, in combination with steel clamp, when locked acts as a spring, adjusting the fence to heat or cold.

—PERFECTLY— Safe, Stronger, Better AND CHEAPER than any other fence, and without doubt the best fence on the American continent.

All persons having wire fences erected in the past, should use the stays and steel clamps of the Locked Wire Fence Co. on them. The crimp on sumes all the slack, makes the fence tight, and adds over 100 per cent. to its value, at a very small cost.

We desire to inform the farmers and public generally that we are prepared to supply the material or erect this fence throughout the Dominion of Canada.

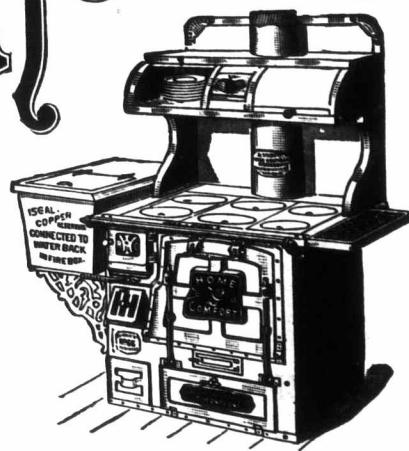
Recollect, we are the only firm that is furnishing the genuine material in the form of the corrugated hardened steel stay and Bessemer steel clamp.

THE BEST FENCE MADE FOR Farms and Railroads.

Agents Wanted In every Township. Send for circulars and particulars. Address THE LOCKED-WIRE FENCE CO., INGERSOLL, ONT.

FOUR GOLD MEDALS AT NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION, 1885 SIX HIGHEST AWARDS at WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, 1893, AND SIX GOLD MEDALS AT MID WINTER FAIR SAN FRANCISCO, 1894.

HOME COMFORT STEEL HOTEL AND FAMILY RANGES.



CARVING AND STEAM TABLES, BROILERS, MALLEABLE WATERBACKS, ETC., ETC.

This Style Family Range is sold only by our Traveling Salesmen from our own wagons at one uniform price throughout Canada and the United States.

Made of MALLEABLE IRON and WROUGHT STEEL and will LAST A LIFETIME if properly used.

SALES TO JANUARY 1st, 1894, 277,188.

MADE ONLY BY WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Hotel Steel Ranges, Kitchen Outfittings and "Home Comfort" Hot-Air Steel Furnaces. OFFICE, SALESROOM AND FACTORY, 70 to 76 PEARL STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO, and Washington Avenue, 19th to 20th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A. Founded 1864. Paid up Capital, \$1,000,000. 7-y-om

Clabrough Patent Ejector...

J. P. CLABROUGH & BROS.

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

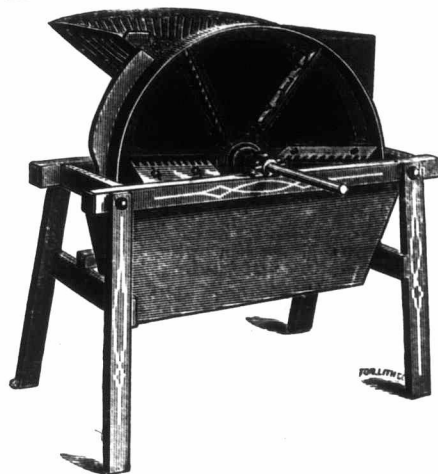


1894— Hammer Guns, Hammerless Guns, Ejector Guns, Martini Match Rifles.

Are the Finest in the Market. May be had from all leading dealers in the Dominion. 14-j-om

Farmers: Don't Be Misled! THE MODEL ROOT PULPER

Can do More Work with less



exertion, and without danger to the operator's hands, than any Root Pulper made. Those who use it will have no other.

If your agent does not supply you, write direct to

T. T. COLEMAN, SOLE MANUFACTURER, Seaforth, Ontario. 2-0-m



Dr. Warnock's ULCERKURE FOR SORES.

Send 10c. for large sample and Dr. Warnock's Treatment of Wounds, to A. E. WELDON & CO., Calgary, Alb. 14-

I am well pleased with your Ulcerkure. Otterville, Ont. FRANK CLARE.

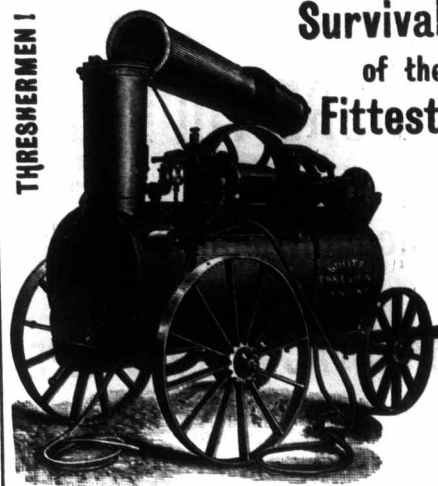
Palmerston, Ont. J. D. MERRYFIELD.

Ulcerkure is the best healing medicine I have ever used. IT HAS No equal for Cuts, Sore Shoulders, Galls, Scratches, and Skin Diseases. 200 applications in a bottle, for \$1. Sold by dealers, or mailed on receipt of price.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

THRESHERMEN!

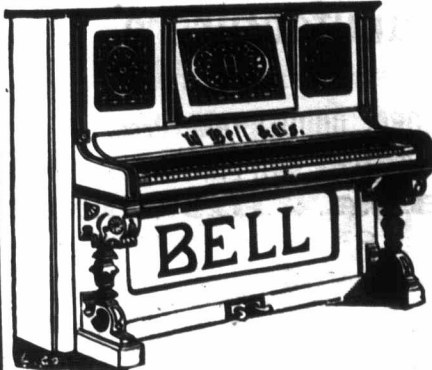
Survival of the Fittest



ENGINEERS and Threshermen pronounce the WHITE ENGINE unsurpassed for Durability, Power, Economy, Simplicity, etc.

Guaranteed to give satisfaction.

GEO. WHITE & SONS, LONDON, - ONTARIO.

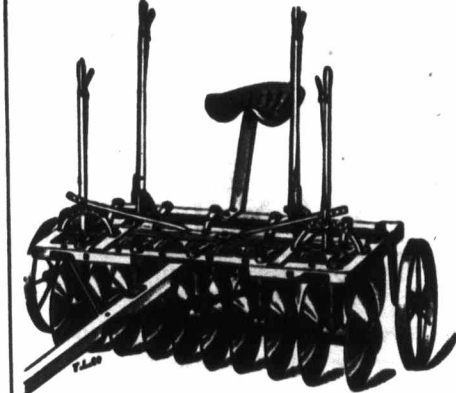


PIANOS, REED ORGANS & CHURCH PIPE ORGANS THE STANDARD INSTRUMENTS OF THE WORLD.

Send for Catalogue.

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PATENT IMPROVED DOUBLE DISC HARROW Patented Oct. 17, 1893.



Manufactured at Beamsville Agricultural Implement, Engine and Boiler Works.

Write for Prices, Circulars, etc., to H. TALLMAN, 13-r-0 Beamsville.

THRESHING MACHINES AND HORSE-POWERS (One, Two and Three-Horse).



OLDS' PATENT The best Tread Horse-Powers and Threshing Machines made. Take the lead wherever introduced. Also Drag and Circular Saws and Ensilage Cutters. Agents wanted. JOHN LARMONTH & Co., Manufacturers, Pt. St. Charles, Montreal, P. Q.; E. G. Prior & Co., Agents, Victoria, B. C.; A. L. Gruggen, Agent, Moosomin, N. W. T. 10-j-0

PORTABLE AND TRACTION ENGINES— First-class. Write for Catalogue. N. C. PETERSON & SONS, Sarnia, Ont. 15-f-om

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UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN ONE OF THE  
**Unconditional : Policies**  
OF THE  
**MANUFACTURERS' LIFE.**

Every policy issued by this progressive Canadian Company is non-forfeitable after the first year from any cause whatever, and is without conditions as to habits of life or manner of death. Containing some of the most desirable features in life insurance, and issued at the lowest rates on unconditional policy in the Manufacturers' Life, is Canada's best policy.

### Manufacturers' Life

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.  
**GEORGE GOODERHAM, Pres.** 13-1-y-om  
**CANADA SHIPPING COMPANY.**  
**BEAVER LINE**  
OF STEAMSHIPS.

**SAILING**  **WEEKLY**  
BETWEEN  
**MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL DIRECT.**  
From Montreal every Wednesday at daybreak.  
From Liverpool every Saturday.  
These Steamers have First-class Accommodation for Saloon, Second Cabin and Steerage Passengers.

**RATES OF PASSAGE MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL:**  
SALOON, \$40, \$50 and \$60; Round Trip, \$80, \$90 and \$110, according to accommodation. The \$40 Single and \$80 Return per Lake, Nepigon and Lake Winnipeg only. **SECOND CABIN, \$30; Return, \$65. STEERAGE, \$24.**  
Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.  
The attention of Importers of Horses and Live Stock generally is directed to the fact that these steamers have the highest record for the successful carriage of the same, and a trial shipment is solicited.  
For freight or passage, apply to  
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THREE DISTINCT SERVICES FROM MONTREAL WEEKLY.

Mail Service to Liverpool, via Quebec, Rimouski and Derry, or via Portland & Halifax in Winter.  
**DIRECT SERVICE MONTREAL TO GLASGOW**  
Direct Service Montreal to London.

These steamers are of most recent construction; are of the highest class, and their record for the safe carriage of cattle is unexcelled. Special attention paid to the best methods of stowing and carrying cheese, apples and other farm produce. For schedule of sailings, rates of passage or other information, apply to  
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### W. & F. P. CURRIE & Co.

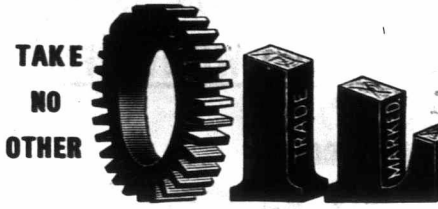
Wholesale General Merchants,  
100 GREY NUN ST., MONTREAL

IMPORTERS OF  
Scotch Glazed Drain Pipes, Chimney Tops, Vent Linings, Flue Covers, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Portland Cement, Roman Cement, Canada Cement, Water Lime, Whiting, Plaster of Paris, Borax, China Clay, etc., etc.

MANUFACTURERS OF BESSEMER STEEL  
**SOFA - CHAIR - AND - BED - SPRINGS**  
A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.  
WM. CURRIE. 7-y-o F. P. CURRIE.

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### FARMERS! "USE SOMETHING GOOD" ROGERS' PEERLESS MACHINE



TAKE NO OTHER  
It's made specially for your use. Saves wear. Machines run easy. (12 GOLD MEDALS.)  
Hardware and General Stores all sell it. Best General Purpose Oil known. Ask for PEERLESS OIL. 14-f-o

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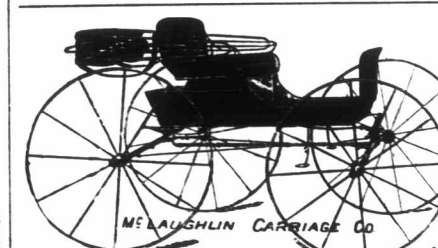
500 FARMS FOR SALE (areas to suit investors), all choice selected lands near **SASKATOON**, in that fine district known as "The Temperance Colony," equal to anything on the continent for grain growing or mixed farming. The homesteads are mostly taken up by a superior class of settlers. Every farm is within easy distance of a C.P.R. station. Some of these farms have frontages on the Saskatchewan River. Torrens Titles. No restrictions of any kind. Prices moderate; now is the time to buy. Apply to  
**C. POWELL, Manager,**  
6 Victoria St., Toronto,  
Or to **OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON,**  
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The leading Canadian College for Young Women.  
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Graduating Courses in Literature, Music, Fine Art, Commercial Science and Elocution. The efficiency of Canadian Colleges is conceded by all 20 professors and teachers. 200 students from all parts of America. Health and home. LOW RATES. Only 3 hours from Detroit. 60 pp. illustrated prospectus.  
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We have just got out our new Catalogue of harness and everything required by a farmer in this line. It will pay you to send for one and examine it closely. We will guarantee to save you money and give you a No. 1 article, or no sale. **ALL HAND SEWED.** Deal with us and save middleman's profit. Send for Catalogue.

**Farmers' Harness Supply Co.,**  
104 Front St. East,  
**TORONTO, 7-y-o ONT.**



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Oshawa, Ont.,  
Manufacturers of every description of fine Carriages, Democarts, Carts and Cutters, suitable for farmers and others.  
"One Grade of work only, and that the Best."  
Write for Catalogues and prices.  
7-L-o

**BOYS FOR FARM HELP**  
The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes will be glad to receive applications from farmers or others for the boys whom it is proposed to send out from England in several parties during the coming season. All the young immigrants will have passed through a period of training in the English Homes, and will be carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars, as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed, may be obtained on application to **MR. ALFRED B. OWEN,** Agent, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 214 Farley Ave., Toronto. 4-y-o

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High grade, fine tone. Send for Catalogue. Made at Goderich, Ontario. 1-y-om

### THE NEW Chatham and Chautauqua Giant Wagon

With Unbreakable Axles and Unbreakable Arms.

THE BEST MADE ON EARTH. So said the Judges on Vehicles at the

**WORLD'S FAIR,**  
Who awarded us a

**GOLD MEDAL AND DIPLOMA**

Over the heads of numerous old and extensive builders in the United States and Canada. The axles are unbreakable, because

**Van Allen's Patent Giant Arms**

Throw all the load directly on the arms, and the arms are also unbreakable, because they are the best refined

**MALLEABLE IRON,**

Warranted as strong, more durable and lighter running than Steel Skeins. These Giant Arms completely revolutionize the building of wagons. Our 3-inch Malleable Giant Arm Wagon is

**WARRANTED STRONGER,**

Though less in price, than any ordinary 3 1/2 to 3 3/4-inch cast-iron arm wagon, and our 2 1/2-inch Malleable Giant Arm Wagon is warranted stronger than any ordinary 3-inch cast iron arm wagon, and less in price.

**THE DEMAND** for these wagons is so great that though we are turning out 12 per day, we are taxed to the utmost to supply it. Send in your orders early.

**TERMS AND PRICES LIBERAL.**  
**CHATHAM MANFG. CO. (LTD.)**  
CHATHAM, Feb. 9th, 1894.

### USE RAMSAY'S CELEBRATED MIXED PAINTS!



**THE LATEST!**  
A MUCH NEEDED INVENTION.  
**THE Fly Trap**  
WORKS COMPLETE.

Guaranteed to remove and secure nine-tenths of the flies on a herd of cattle at a single stroke, 15 minutes for 20 cows. Township and County rights for sale.  
**H. GUTHRIE,**  
PATENTEE,  
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### FARMERS & SETTLERS, ATTENTION!

British Columbia offers at the present time the best field for farmers and settlers in any part of Canada. Beautiful Climate, Productive Soil, Ready Markets, Good Prices, No Drought, No Frosts, Sure Crops. We have on our books over 10,000 acres of the best farming lands in the Province at very low prices, and on easy terms of payments, in blocks to suit purchasers, and situated in the best localities. Several islands within easy reach of Vancouver, well adapted for sheep and cattle. Settlers settled on Government lands. Call on or address,

**MACKINNON, DeBECK & CO.,**  
LAND, TIMBER AND MINERAL AGENTS,  
11 Hastings St., 9-y-om VANCOUVER, B. C.

**400—Helderleigh Fruit Farms Nurseries—400**  
(Four Hundred Acres in Extent.)  
Established 1882.

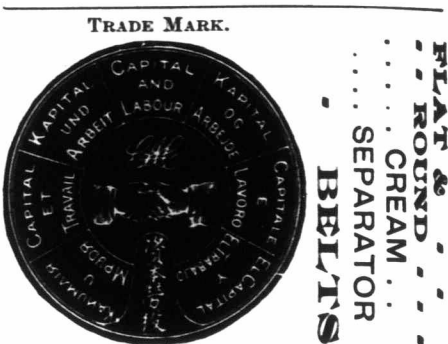
There is no place in Canada where the season is longer than here. Hence we get trees brought to the fullest maturity, capable of with standing the severest cold. Having one hundred acres in fruit from which cuttings, buds, scions, etc., are taken. I can safely guarantee the purity of my stock to be equal, if not superior, to any other nursery. The soil is specially adapted to produce vigorous, hardy trees, a grand lot of which are now growing and for sale. All the leading sorts of both old and new varieties deemed worthy of propagation. Catalogues free on application. Agents wanted in every township.  
13-f-om **E. D. SMITH, Winona, Ontario.**

### WINNIPEG DISTRICT FARM LANDS FOR SALE.

A few good Farms, improved and unimproved, from 7 to 20 miles from the city. Easy Terms. Prices to suit the times.  
Now is your time to secure a good Farm near the best market in the Province.

Farmers are realizing that mixed farming is the only farming that will pay. Buy land where you can sell all you can produce for cash.

Apply to  
**G. J. MAULSON,**  
195 Lombard St., WINNIPEG, MAN.  
13-f-om



**TRADE MARK.**  
The Belt with the above trade mark is the only successful one made. Used all over the world. Ten years in the market. Not any experiment. Real manufacturer in NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., CANADA: SUSPENSION BRIDGE, N. Y., U.S.A., and DURSLEY, ENGLAND. For Catalogue, etc., apply to  
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### JUST WHAT EVERY FARMER WANTS! A LOW DOWN WAGON

With Regular Height Wheels.  
We are the first in Canada to introduce

**HOLLEY'S PATENT STEEL DROP AXLE FARM WAGON**

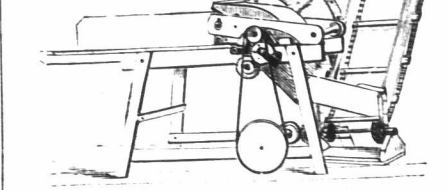
This has become immensely popular in the United States, where it was first invented and patented.  
We mention only a few of its many good features:

The front wheels are so attached to the axles as to prevent any whipping or slatting of the pole when wheels pass over obstructions.  
By the same arrangement the wagon may be turned in a very short space.

It can be used with or without a box, and, by lengthening the gear, it is well adapted for hauling lumber, poles, long timber, etc.

THE MOST IMPORTANT FEATURE is that the Body of WAGON is HUNG LOW, being only 15 inches from the ground.  
It will be apparent to all that this makes it the most perfect and convenient wagon for Farmers and Teamsters ever before introduced, especially when loading heavy material. Please examine these wagons in our exhibit at the principal fairs.  
Write us for particulars. Address,  
**BAIN BROS. MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.,**  
BRANTFORD, ONT. 16-om

### FARMERS AND STOCK FEEDERS! RIPPER FEED CUTTER



Your special attention is called to the merits of the  
**RIPPER FEED CUTTER**

**THOM'S IMPLEMENT WORKS,**  
Established 1873. 13-1-f-o WATFORD, ONT.

### Freeman's FERTILIZER

FALL WHEAT.  
**JONAS GROBB, Beamsville:** "Used your 'Sure Growth' Fertilizer on fall wheat the past two years, at the rate of about 30 lbs. per acre, sown with drill. Left strips through the field without fertilizer, and it looked like a road through the piece, the grain and straw being much better where it was used than where it was not. Would recommend from 40 to 500 pounds per acre for best results."  
15-y-o **The W. A. FREEMAN CO.,**  
Hamilton.

**LIVE STOCK AUCTION SALES**  
Conducted in all parts of the country. Pedigree stock a specialty. Write for terms. References: J. C. Snell, Edmonton; Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Compton, P. Q., or this office. **JOHN SMITH, Brampton.** 9-1-y-o